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Energy Research Advisory Board
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United States Department of Energy
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30 AUG 29 1989
-R.L. CARLIS-

August 28, 1989

TO: Members of the Cold Fusion Panel

Subject: Preparation for October 13 Meeting

Attached as a reminder is the Chairman's memorandum summarizing what needs to be done prior to our next meeting. In it John asks the Group Coordinators (Messrs. Fowler, Bard, Birnbaum and Schiffer) to have their working drafts completed by October 9 (which is a holiday). If possible, I would appreciate it if you could have your sections to me before that date so that I can mail copies to the other members. This would provide a few days prior to the meeting to study the material.

We are still planning to have the October 13 meeting at the Hilton Hotel at O'Hare airport, but the block of rooms will be reserved most probably at another motel at the airport which is more in line with cut allowable per diem. As soon as I know the details I will let you know.


William L. Woodard

Attachment

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UNIVERSITY OF
ROCHESTER

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

John R. Huizenga
Tracy H. Harris Professor

TO: Members of Cold Fusion Panel

FROM: John R. Huizenga *John R Huizenga*

SUBJECT: Schedule of events and meetings to prepare our final report

DATE: July 20, 1989

Panel members present at the meeting in Washington on July 12 had a short discussion about the form and organization of our final report due in November, 1989. It was the opinion of members present on July 12 that the final report should be kept short (less than twice the length of the Interim Report) with back-up material going into appendices.

The following work schedule was adopted in order that we might have the final report ready by November 1, 1989. This schedule would allow the full Energy Research Advisory Board to review the report at its scheduled meeting on November 8 and 9. In order to meet the above schedule, the following dates and associated work schedules need to be adopted.

July 14, 1989 - Copy of our draft Interim Report to be sent from the DOE to all hosts of our site visits, all contacts (and Laboratory Directors) at national laboratories and selected individuals at industrial and university laboratories working on cold fusion. Each letter to accompany the Interim Report is to request a short summary of past and present research on cold fusion to be due at DOE by September 15.

September 15, 1989 - Above research summaries on cold fusion to be distributed by DOE to all panel members.

October 9, 1989 - Subpanels to have completed working drafts of their part of the final report, including appendices.

October 13, 1989 - Panel meeting at O'Hare Airport to work on first draft of final report. A group of rooms will be reserved at the O'Hare Hilton for the night of October 12, meeting scheduled for 8:00 am to 5:00 pm on Friday, October 13.

October 30 and 31 - Panel meeting at DOE in Washington (Forrestal Building).

October 30:	8:00 am Coffee
	8:30 am - 6:00 pm with working lunch
October 31:	8:00 am Coffee
	8:30 - 12:00 noon

This one and one-half day meeting will be devoted to working on the final report.

The membership of the working groups as follows (the asterisk indicates the coordinator of each group):


Introduction:	Gavin, Fowler*, Huizenga and Koonin
Calorimetry:	Bard*, Faulkner, Happer, Miller and Wrighton
Materials:	Birnbaum*, Boudart, Dresselhaus, Nelson and Stein
Fusion Products:	Bigeleisen, Garwin, Hoffman, Koonin, Lipman and Schiffer*
Conclusions and Recommendations:	Bard, Birnbaum, Callis, Garwin, Huizenga* and Schiffer

In addition to rewriting the assigned section for the final report, each working group will need to decide on the content and write the appropriate appendices to back up their section. During the writing process, each group will no doubt be in a position to formulate draft statements that can be used in the section on conclusions and recommendations.

I greatly appreciate your cooperation and hard work so necessary in producing this report.

John R. Huizenga
Tracy H. Harris Professor

To: Howard K. Birnbaum
Richard L. Garwin
William Happer, Jr.
Steven E. Koonin
David Nelson
John P. Schiffer

From: John R. Huizenga 

Subject: Calculation of fusion rate of deuteron pairs in palladium

Enclosed is a preprint from Willis E. Lamb, Jr. that has been accepted for publication in the Proceedings of N.A.S. and a preprint of a "Comment" by R.H. Parmenter that has been sent to Phys. Rev. Lett.

The critical assumptions in the Lamb paper is the 10 conduction electrons per Pd atom, which results (by eg, 4) in a value of $m^*/m=3.4$. His enhanced fusion rate is mainly due to this factor. Reducing the number of conduction electrons by a factor of 2, reduces m^*/m to 1.07.

The final result given by eq. 28 is that $\lambda=2 \times 10^{-23}$ fusions per deuteron pair per sec (why does one give 5 significant figures to a number with an uncertainty of many orders of magnitude?). Jones et al. report a value of $\lambda=10^{-23}$ fusions per deuteron per sec. for Ti cathodes! However, Ti has an electronic configuration of $3d^2 4s^2$ and at most 4 conduction electrons. Hence, these two numbers should not be compared.

What is your reaction to this paper?

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Comment on "Exact Upper Bound on Barrier Penetration Probabilities
in Many-Body Systems: Application to 'Cold Fusion'"

In their recent discussion of cold fusion, Leggett and Baym¹ made use of the relation

$$\lambda = A |\Psi(0)|^2, \quad (1)$$

where λ is the rate at which a pair of deuterons will fuse, and $|\Psi(0)|^2$ is the probability density of finding the two deuterons at $\vec{r} = 0$. These authors chose the value $A = 1.5 \times 10^{-16}$ cm³/sec, and implied that this value is appropriate for any kind of barrier. In other words, they suggested that Eq. (1) involves only nuclear physics inside the barrier and is valid independent of the nature of the barrier. In order to show that this is not the case, we sketch a derivation² of Eq. (1) when A is defined as

$$A = \lim_{E \rightarrow 0} S(E) (\pi \alpha \mu c)^{-1}, \quad (2)$$

$S(E)$ is the nuclear S-factor, $\alpha = (e^2/\hbar c)$, μ = reduced mass.

Consider elastic scattering in an unscreened, repulsive Coulomb field, as analyzed by Davydov.³ For the case $Z_1 = Z_2 = 1$, Davydov's Eq. (111.16) gives

$$|\psi^+(0)|^2 = (2\pi e^2/\hbar v^2) e^{-2\pi\eta}, \quad (3)$$

$\psi^+(\vec{r})$ being the solution corresponding to an incident plane wave plus outgoing spherical wave. Using this, the Gamow factor can be written as

$$e^{-2\pi\eta} = (\pi \mu \alpha c)^{-1} E |\psi^+(0)|^2,$$

where $E = \frac{1}{2} \mu v^2$. Thus, for small E , the cross section can be written

$$\sigma = E^{-1} S(E) e^{-2\pi\eta} = A |\psi^+(0)|^2 \quad (4)$$

As can be seen by inspection of Eq. (3), $|\psi^+(0)|^2$ has the units of inverse velocity. Davydov states on p. 480 of ref. 3 that ψ^+ is normalized to unit flux. Multiplying both sides of Eq. (4) by the incident flux ρv , one gets

$$\lambda = \rho v \sigma = A |\Psi(0)|^2 \quad (5)$$

where $|\Psi(0)|^2 = \rho v |\psi^+(0)|^2$. Choosing $S(0) = 106$ KeV barns, the combined S-factor corresponding to both fusion reactions $d(d,n) {}^3\text{He}$ and $d(d,p) {}^3\text{H}$, I calculate $A = 1.478 \times 10^{-16}$ cm³/sec.

Note that this derivation holds only for the unscreened Coulomb barrier, not any other kind of barrier. One might assume that the above value of A represents a maximum possible value obtainable with any kind of barrier. Such an assumption is logically inconsistent with the observation that if the strength of the Coulomb interaction, e^2 , were cut in half, then A would be doubled in size [because of the presence of the fine-structure constant in Eq. (2)]. In effect, much larger values of A have been obtained by Willis Lamb and the writer⁴ in our analysis of cold fusion.

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1. A. J. Leggett and G. Baym, Phys. Rev. Lett. 63, 191 (1989).
2. The quantity A was apparently first discussed by J. D. Jackson, Phys. Rev. 106, 330 (1957), without giving a general derivation or explicit expression for its form.
3. A. S. Davydov, "Quantum Mechanics," translated by D. ter Haar (Pergamon Press), Sec. 111.
4. R. H. Parmenter and Willis E. Lamb, Jr., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., in press.

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Cold Fusion in Metals

(Physics)

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Contributed by Willis E. Lamb, Jr.

Abbreviations: E_F , Fermi energy; n_0 , conduction electron density; a_0 , Bohr radius; E_0 , Hartree energy; λ_D , Debye screening length; ω_0 , characteristic frequency; TFM, Thomas-Fermi-Mott.

Abstract

A simple model of a metal containing deuterons is considered. The example of palladium is treated in detail. It is shown that the effect of screening of Coulomb fields by conduction electrons is sufficient to allow deuteron pairs to fuse at rates comparable with those reported by Jones et al. in experiments at Brigham Young University.

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The recent reports of cold fusion in metals, both at high levels¹ and at much lower levels,² have stimulated great interest and considerable skepticism.^{3,4} In this note, we propose a simple model which suggests that cold fusion, at least at the lower levels, is quite possible. The model makes use of the fact that screening of Coulomb fields in a metal, a collective effect involving many conduction electrons, may be much more effective than the screening of Coulomb fields by valence electrons in a molecule.

We consider the possibility of cold fusion of deuterons in palladium metal, which has a face-centered-cubic lattice with cube edge $L = 3.879 \text{ \AA}$. Any four nearest-neighbor Pd atoms form the vertices of a regular tetrahedron whose edge length is $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} L = 2.743 \text{ \AA}$. The center of the tetrahedron is $\frac{1}{12}\sqrt{3} L = 0.5599 \text{ \AA}$ distant from any of its faces, and $\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3} L = 1.6797 \text{ \AA}$ from any vertex. There are two such cages for every Pd atom. In addition, there is a larger octahedral cage for every Pd atom. We will first consider the possibility of deuterons being trapped in such a cage.

In palladium metal, the outermost ten 4d electrons furnish the metallic binding. We make the approximation of treating all ten such electrons per atom on the same footing, considering them to be conduction electrons with some effective mass. According to the jellium model of a metal,⁵ the Fermi energy E_F is related to the longitudinal velocity of sound s by the relation

$$E_F = \frac{3}{2} Ms^2 \quad , \quad (1)$$

where M is the atomic mass per conduction electron. For s , we take a weighted rms average of the velocities⁶ associated with the three symmetry directions, making use of the fact that there are three (100) directions, six (110) directions, and four (111) directions. Thus

$$s = \left\{ \rho^{-1} \left[c_{11} + \frac{14}{13} (c_{12} + 2c_{44}) \right] \right\}^{1/2} = 7.0781 \times 10^5 \text{ cm/sec} \quad ,$$

where $\rho = 11.40 \text{ g/cm}^3$ is the mass density and the c_{ij} are the elastic constants. We now have

$$E_F = 8.3473 \text{ eV} \quad (2)$$

It might be objected that ten conduction electrons per atom is too many, two or four might be more appropriate, these being the two accepted valences of Pd. But with these smaller numbers, we would obtain unreasonably large values of E_F , especially for a band built primarily out of d electrons. MacDonald et al.⁷ have calculated a 4d bandwidth in Pd of 6.26 eV.

The density of conduction electrons is

$$n_0 = 4 \times 10 / (3.879)^3 = 0.68533 \text{ \AA}^{-3} \quad (3)$$

In the free-electron model of a metal, $E_F = (p_F^2 / 2m^*)$, $n_0 = (3\pi^2)^{-1} (p_F / \hbar)^3$, p_F being the Fermi momentum. We then have

$$(m^* / m) = \frac{1}{2} (3\pi^2)^{2/3} (n_0 a_0^3)^{2/3} (E_0 / E_F) = 3.3958 \quad (4)$$

Here m^* is the effective mass, m is the electronic mass, a_0 is the Bohr radius, and the Hartree energy E_0 is

$$E_0 = (\hbar^2 / ma_0^2) = (e^2 / a_0) = 27.21 \text{ eV} \quad .$$

The Debye screening length in a metal, λ_D , obtained by linearizing the Thomas-Fermi method,⁸ is

$$\lambda_D = (E_F / 6\pi n_0 e^2)^{1/2} = 0.21183 \text{ \AA} \quad (5)$$

A deuteron will experience a potential energy minimum at the center of a trap.

Assuming a uniform conduction electron density n_0 , the potential energy in the vicinity of the center will be $U_1 = \frac{1}{2} \kappa r^2$, where the effective spring constant

$$\kappa = \frac{4}{3} \pi n_0 e^2 = \frac{2}{9} (E_F / \lambda_D^2) = 41.441 \text{ eV/\AA}^2 \quad . \quad (6)$$

The deuteron will oscillate with a characteristic frequency

$$\omega_0 = (\kappa / m_d)^{1/2} = 4.4560 \times 10^{14} \text{ sec}^{-1} \quad ,$$

and the corresponding ground-state classical turning radius will be

$$\mathcal{R} = (\hbar \omega_0 / \kappa)^{1/2} = 0.08413 \text{ \AA} \quad .$$

We have been considering a bare deuteron in the trap. What about a neutral deuterium atom? In order for an electron to bind to the deuteron, it is necessary⁹ that $2(\lambda_D / a_0) > 1.6799$, clearly not satisfied here where $(\lambda_D / a_0) = 0.3998$.

We are particularly interested in the situation where there are two deuterons in a trap. The Hamiltonian for this problem separates in terms of the center-of-mass coordinate $\vec{R} = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{r}_1 + \vec{r}_2)$ and the relative coordinate $\vec{r} = (\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2)$. We have

$$H = H_R + H_r \quad , \quad H_R = (\hbar^2 / 4m_d) \nabla_R^2 + \kappa R^2 \quad , \quad (7)$$

$$H_r = (\hbar^2 / m_d) \nabla_r^2 + \frac{1}{4} \kappa r^2 + V_{\text{eff}}(r) \quad , \quad (8)$$

where $V_{\text{eff}}(r)$ is the effective interaction between two deuterons in the presence of screening conduction electrons. The major problem of this paper is to calculate V_{eff} .

First we consider the additional potential resulting from the presence of a single deuteron in the metal. To this end, we make use of a modification of the Thomas-Fermi

equation, which Mott¹⁰ used to treat the potential resulting from a localized impurity in a metal.¹¹ This equation, which we refer to as the TFM equation, is

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \nabla^2 V(\vec{r}) &= -4\pi e^2 [n(\vec{r}) - n_0] \quad , \\ n(\vec{r}) &= (8\pi/3h^3) (2m^*)^{3/2} [E_F - V(\vec{r})]^{3/2} \quad , \\ n_0 &= (8\pi/3h^3) (2m^* E_F)^{3/2} \quad . \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

In the case we are considering, of spherical symmetry, it is convenient to express distances and energies in Thomas-Fermi units, distance measured in units of

$$\begin{aligned} a_F &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{3}{4} \pi \right]^{2/3} (m/m^*) a_0 = 0.88534 (m/m^*) a_0 \\ &= 0.13797 \text{ \AA} \quad , \end{aligned}$$

energy in units of

$$(a_0/a_F) E_0 = 104.3671 \text{ eV} \quad .$$

We write

$$V(\vec{r}) = -e^2 r^{-1} \phi(x) \quad , \quad x \equiv (r/a_F) \quad . \quad (10)$$

The TFM equation becomes

$$(d/dx)^2 \phi = x^{-1/2} (\phi + Dx)^{3/2} - D^{3/2} x \quad , \quad (11)$$

where $D = 0.079980$ is the Fermi energy expressed in these new energy units.

Starting at $x = 0$ and subject to the boundary conditions $\phi(0) = 1$, $\phi'(0) = -m$, this equation was integrated numerically out to large values of x . The constant m was chosen such that $\phi(x)$ vanishes as $x \rightarrow \infty$. A variant of the Noumerov method¹² for integrating linear second-order differential equations was found to be quite efficient. At large

distances, $\phi(x)$ becomes proportional to $\exp[-(a_F/\lambda_D)x]$. It is important to point out that the proportionality factor is less than one. At large distances, it appears that a charge smaller than unit charge is being screened out by the conduction electrons.

It is convenient for what follows that we have an accurate analytic approximation to $\phi(x)$. With an error of less than 0.2 percent, we can approximate $\phi(x)$ by the expression

$$\phi_{app}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^5 A_i e^{-\alpha_i x} \quad , \quad (12)$$

where A_i and α_i are listed in Table I. This expression satisfies boundary conditions at $x = 0$ and $x \rightarrow \infty$.

Thus far, we have considered a single deuteron. Now consider a pair of deuterons. We make the approximation that the one-electron potential associated with the pair is simply the sum of the potentials associated with each deuteron by itself, i.e.,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V(\vec{r}) &= V_1(\vec{r}) + V_1(\vec{r} - \vec{R}) \quad , \\ V_1(\vec{r}) &= -r^{-1} \phi(r) \quad . \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (13)$$

(We are still measuring distance and energy in Thomas-Fermi units.) Here we have one deuteron at $\vec{r} = 0$, the other at $\vec{r} = \vec{R}$. This approximation, if anything, will underestimate the screening when the two deuterons are close. We will return to this point later. The electrostatic interaction energy of the two screened deuterons can be broken into three pieces. The Coulomb interaction energy of the screening electrons is

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \{V(\vec{r}) + r^{-1} + |\vec{r} - \vec{R}|^{-1}\} \{n(\vec{r}) - n_0\} d^3r \quad ,$$

where

$$n(\vec{r}) - n_0 = -(4\pi)^{-1} \nabla^2 V(\vec{r}) .$$

The factor of $\frac{1}{2}$ is to correct for double counting. The Coulomb interaction between deuteron nuclei and screening electrons is

$$-\int \{r^{-1} + |\vec{r} - \vec{R}|^{-1}\} \{n(\vec{r}) - n_0\} d^3r .$$

The Coulomb interaction between the deuteron nuclei is $+R^{-1}$. Thus the total electrostatic interaction energy is

$$V_E(R) = +R^{-1} - I_1 - I_2 \quad (14)$$

where, after some algebra,

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &\equiv (4\pi)^{-1} \int r^{-2} [1 + \phi(r)] \phi''(r) d^3r \\ &= \int_0^\infty dr [1 + \phi(r)] \phi''(r) \quad (15) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &\equiv (4\pi)^{-1} \int (rr')^{-1} [1 + \phi(r)] \phi''(r') d^3r \\ &= (2R)^{-1} \int_0^\infty dr [1 + \phi(r)] [\phi'(r + R) - \phi'(r - R)] \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

(We are using the notation $\vec{r}' \equiv \vec{r} - \vec{R}$) I_1 , being a constant independent of R , may be dropped by redefining the zero of energy. Making use of the analytic expression for $\phi(r)$, we get

$$V_E(R) = + R^{-1} - I_2 = R^{-1} \bar{\phi}(R) \quad , \quad (17)$$

$$\bar{\phi}(R) \equiv \sum_{i=1}^5 (C_i - D_i R) e^{-\alpha_i R} \quad , \quad (18)$$

$$C_i \equiv A_i (1 - \frac{1}{2} B_i) \quad , \quad (19)$$

$$B_i \equiv \sum_{j \neq i}^5 2A_j (\alpha_j^2 + \alpha_i^2) (\alpha_j^2 - \alpha_i^2)^{-1} \quad , \quad (20)$$

$$D_i \equiv \frac{1}{2} \alpha_i A_i^2 \quad . \quad (21)$$

Note that $\sum_i C_i = 1$. The values of C_i and D_i are listed in Table I. It can be seen that $C_1 < A_1$, whereas $C_i > A_i$ for $i \geq 2$. This means that $V_E(r)$ is much more sharply peaked at the origin than is $V_1(r)$; i.e., the barrier of the former is narrower. $V_E(r)$ is the desired $V_{\text{eff}}(r)$ of Eq. (8). It may be considered the interaction between two identical composite particles, our composite particle being a bare deuteron plus the associated screening cloud of conduction electrons.

The total effective potential for a deuteron pair in a trap, expressed in Thomas-Fermi units, is

$$U(x) = x^{-1} \bar{\phi}(x) + \kappa' x^2 \quad , \quad (22)$$

where $\kappa' \equiv 0.0018896$. This has a minimum at $x = 2.7331$. The characteristic frequency of zero-point oscillations about this minimum is $\omega_0 = 1.1545 \times 10^{15} \text{ sec}^{-1}$, and the energy of this state

$$E_T = U_{\text{min}} + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_0 = 0.018210 \quad .$$

The inner classical turning point of this state, x_c , is close to $x = 2.27$.

The probability per unit time that two deuterons in a trap will fuse is given by

$$\lambda = (\omega_0/2\pi) (\sigma/4\pi R_n^2) \quad , \quad (23)$$

where σ is the cross section for fusion and R_n is the range of the nuclear interaction.¹³

We take $R_n = 3.22 F$, twice the experimentally observed rms radius of an alpha particle.

We have

$$\sigma = E^{-1} S(E) e^{-2\pi\eta} \quad , \quad (24)$$

where $\exp(-2\pi\eta)$ is the Gamow penetration factor, and $S(E)$ is the nuclear S-factor, a slowly varying function of energy E . Here $E = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_0$. At low energies, for d-d fusion, we take¹⁴ $S(E) = S(0) = 1.06 \times 10^2 \text{ keV barn}$. Thus

$$\lambda = \hbar^{-1} S(0) (2\pi R_n)^{-2} e^{-2\pi\eta} = 3.9339 \times 10^{19} e^{-2\pi\eta} \text{ sec}^{-1} \quad . \quad (25)$$

We have

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2\pi\eta &= K \int_0^{x_c} [U(x) - E_T]^{1/2} dx \quad , \\ K &= 2 \left[(m_d/m) (a_F/a) \right]^{1/2} = 61.868 \quad , \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (26)$$

we find $2\pi\eta = 104.796$, so that

$$\lambda = 1.2089 \times 10^{-26} \text{ sec}^{-1} \quad . \quad (27)$$

As already mentioned, the approximation embodied in Eq. (22) will tend to underestimate the screening when the two deuterons are close. Electrons much further away

from the origin than the two deuterons will find themselves in the screened field of an impurity of charge $Z = 2$. This suggests the alternative approach of letting $V_1(\vec{r})$ be one-half the solution to the TFM equation for a single alpha particle, rather than the solution for a single deuteron. Such an approximation, if anything, probably slightly overestimates the screening when the two deuterons are well separated. However, it is the behavior when the deuterons are close together that plays a crucial role in determining the size of the Gamow factor.

We have solved Eq. (11) for the case $Z = 2$, and have analytically fitted one-half of the resultant $\phi(x)$ in the same manner as before. The various parameters are listed in Table II. The resultant $U(x)$ has a minimum at $x = 2.5381$, the classical turning point is close to $x_c = 2.08$, the characteristic frequency is $\omega_0 = 1.1638 \times 10^{15} \text{ sec}^{-1}$, and the energy is $E_T = 0.016378$. We find $2\pi\eta = 97.232$, so that the pair fusion rate is

$$\lambda = 2.3313 \times 10^{-23} \text{ sec}^{-1} \quad . \quad (28)$$

This number is in good agreement with the observations of Jones et al.,² although it should be mentioned that they were using titanium, not palladium.

We recognize that, rather than using either of the two approximations involving Eq. (13), it would be preferable to solve Eq. (9) directly for the case of two deuterons separated by a distance R , and from the results calculate $V_E(R)$. This is under investigation at the present time. The numerical difficulties involved are considerable.

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Table I. Parameters for the analytic representations of ϕ and $\bar{\phi}$; $Z = 1$ case.

i	α_i	A_i	C_i	D_i
1	0.651324	0.6485306	0.3521383	0.1369708
2	1.261690	0.0924173	0.1542122	0.0053880
3	2.234930	0.2000000	0.3742368	0.0446986
4	5.602250	0.0459964	0.0933864	0.0059263
5	29.910950	0.0130557	0.0260263	0.0025492

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Table II. Parameters for the analytic representations of ϕ and $\bar{\phi}$; $Z = 2$ case.

i	α_i	A_i	C_i	D_i
1	0.651324	0.5315000	0.2166725	0.0919970
2	1.547610	0.2470066	0.3481617	0.0472116
3	2.922640	0.1602994	0.3122658	0.0375500
4	7.906130	0.0546916	0.1099179	0.0118243
5	61.319420	0.0065024	0.0129821	0.0012963

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Dear E632 and WA84 Colleagues,

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COLD FUSION NEWS No. 19

Cold Fusion Heats Up! New Institutes Founded.

1. Summary
2. Starting up of National Cold Fusion Institute for Research
 - 2.1 Introduction
 - 2.2 Proceedings and Vote of Advisory Board
 - 2.3 Funding
 - 2.4 EPRI meeting to discuss positive results
3. Starting up of BYU Fusion Research Centre
4. Starting up of Japanese Institute of Fusion Science
5. Building of Giant Fusion Cell in India
6. Utah Reports no Neutrons or Gammas from Pons's Cells
7. Discussion of Positive results
 - 7.1 Florida Results Contested - Upstairs/Downstairs
 - 7.2 Checks of Texas A&M Tritium Results
 - 7.3 General Electric
 - 7.4 Other Positive results
 - 7.5 Summary of Positive and Negative Results.
8. Other Items
 - 8.1 Visit to Harwell
 - 8.2 Report from Berlin
 - 8.3 Comments on DOE Panel Report by Dr. Pons and Senator Garn.
 - 8.4 Paper from Madrid
 - 8.5 Changes at Los Alamos
 - 8.6 European Physical Society
 - 8.7 High Altitude Cold Fusion

Notes on LEP

1. SUMMARY

The last week has been rather wild and quite fascinating. It might be thought that the recommendation of the Interim report of the DOE Panel on Cold Fusion "against any significant expenditures to establish cold fusion research centres" might have some effect. But the State of Utah has now set up the National Cold Fusion Research Institute after its Advisory Board appeared to have heard only positive testimony. Strong additional funding is expected from industry. Neighbouring BYU does not seem to have been involved, but they have now established their own Fusion Research Centre!

The menace of Japan taking over a great American discovery has been brandished. Now it is reported that a Japanese Institute of Fusion Science is being organised. Also in India a five foot tall cathode is being built which would be bigger than any other.

Then yesterday there was quite a bit of excitement in Utah when Mike Salamon gave a press conference to announce their results (see No.18), that their neutrons and gamma counters see no fusion from the cells in Dr. Pons's lab. The response of Dr. Pons was breath-taking (section 6).

Much of the justification of the Utah State Advisory Board came from the positive results obtained in Florida and at Texas A&M. However the Florida results are contested by a group upstairs(section 7.1) and the lack of checks for the Texas results are discussed in Section 7.2. Finally all positive and negative results are briefly summarised in Section 7.5

Comments from Utah (and elsewhere) on the DOE panel report are fine examples of contemporary politics and worth savouring (section 8.3).

2. STARTING UP OF NATIONAL COLD FUSION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

2.1 Introduction

A major new Research Institute has been set up which is intended to be National, not for the State of Utah only. The funding is expected to be national also. How this came about despite the recommendations of a federal panel, is a classic case worthy of study by students of Science Politics and of Life. The essential seems to be to reinforce the positive and exclude the negative - peer review is excluded.

2.2 Proceedings and Vote of Advisory Board

The Utah State Advisory board on Energy/Fusion held hearings to establish whether the original claims of Profs Fleischmann and Pons were confirmed. All accounts agree that only positive results were presented. As they appeared impressive, it is only fair to the board members if we give them.

B. Stanley Pons told the Board that he had used "Cold Fusion" to boil water and suggested that household uses for his purported discovery were in the offing. In his experiment a "boiler" the size of a thermos emitted 15 to 20 times the amount of heat being put into it -- a reaction that cannot be explained by normal chemical reactions, Dr. Pons said (Rayleigh Times and Observer, July 12). On the other hand it was said by GE that Drs. Pons and Fleischmann have admitted that their early data on gamma ray spectroscopy was flawed. It was said the results were "inappropriately homogenised" (SLC Tribune).

A report from the U. to the state Energy/Fusion Advisory Council was leaked to the Salt Lake City Tribune. It lists the "silent" organisations that have obtained confirmation of Fleischmann and Pons's work but have not published.

It said that scientists at the General Electric Company's "research facility at Schenectady, NY had reproduced the experiment and have 'obtained excess energy at about the 15% level'. The report also says that GE 'after long and careful study..... concludes that the basic calorimetric theory of Pons and Fleischmann is correct and shows excess energy'. GE refused to confirm the report. 'We're not confirming or disclaiming heat', said Peter Van Avery, GE's manager of communications [an interesting title - does it mean manager of telecommunications or of public relations? - my comments are in square brackets] at Schenectady. 'We're not making any claims at all, but the research is continuing.'"

"A scientist from GE also examined the research of (U College of Mines Dean) Dr. Wadsworth, the report said. 'The GE thermodynamist concluded that those data cannot be explained by any error in measurement, nor any chemical phenomenon'"

The Deseret News later said that "The GE scientists also have reported finding significant levels of tritium in the electrolyte, but no signs of helium 4 in the bar".

"The report also said Edmund Storms and Carol Talcott of Los Alamos National Laboratory have electrochemical cells that produced excess heat 'after being coated with a lithium-palladium alloy'" [probably it was the electrodes that were coated].

"Drs. Storms and Talcott had earlier reported the production of tritium, a fusion by-product, in the same cells. Both researchers were unavailable for comment Tuesday".

"Charles D. Scott of Oak Ridge National Lab. has one cell that is showing 'small excess of heat (about 8%)', the report said. Dr. Scott was not in his office Tuesday afternoon, but Oak Ridge spokesman Ed Aebischer said 'He has apparently seen some evidence of heat production'. Mr. Aebischer added that the results were preliminary".

"More confirmation of heat was attributed to Michael Mackubre, a researcher at the Stanford Research Institute in Menlo Park, California. 'He has had several incidents of extended excess heating', the report said"

"The report said Dr. Mackubre used closed system calorimetry. Some critics of the U. research have said that a closed system, where none of the evolving gases is allowed to escape the cell, is more accurate than the open system used by Dr. Pons and the others who have reported the heat."

"Dr. Mackubre was unavailable but the results were acknowledged by a representative of for the Electrical Power Research Institute, which is funding the research."

"'That is correct', said John Maulbetsch, senior adviser in the office of exploratory research at EPRI. EPRI is a non-profit research consortium funded by electrical utility companies. 'There have been some indications of heat, but they have been sporadic'."

"And another scientist at Case Western Reserve University reported 'low levels of excess energy'. The researcher was identified only as E. Yeager."

"The report also made reference to instances of tritium production by Thomas Furtak at the University of Colorado. Tritium has been reported by a number of laboratories, but it has come in levels far below the excess heat."

The U student newspaper, the Summer Chronicle, reports some of the testimony of Drs Pons and Huggins. "Pons said one cell he has been experimenting with produced as much as 22 Watts of continuous power. 'Any reasonable engineer would be able to upscale (the experiment) for commercial use', Pons said. For example, the first commercial product will most likely be a typical water heater for a family home."

He said they would be submitting two papers in the next few months [elsewhere it is suggested that the first will be in September but in talking to Martin Fleischmann yesterday, he described to me so many calculations and other work that he would like in the paper, that it could take longer to write and to review]. "The first paper will detail the calorimetric measurements of the experiment and will present error limits for each calculation." It will perhaps be submitted to the Journal of Electroanalytical Chemistry [it will be interesting to see if it is reviewed the same way as their first paper which was strongly criticised - for example it is the first paper on calorimetry that I have seen that did not give a single temperature]. "The second will analyze the compound tritium which has been detected in small amounts. Pons said tritium is not found naturally and is only present after a nuclear reaction."

"Huggins said his fusion experiments have also produced excess heat and critics of the U experiment are not performing the thermal measurements correctly. 'At Stanford we have four sets of cells operating and each one has given off heat. But the heat from the experiments is giving very sporadic results. This shows that there are still a lot of questions to be answered'

Huggins said."

On 21 July the Fusion/Energy Advisory Council voted unanimously to accept the work of B. Stanley Pons and Martin Fleischmann as confirmed. In view of the evidence presented above to the Council and the absence of any report of all the other experiments which found no effect, it was reasonable for the council to vote this way. However the Salt Lake Tribune noted that "it withheld approval of budget specifics because of concern over administrative costs".

"The fusion council's executive committee expedited its approval.... upon learning that the fusion race was gaining speed - particularly at the University of Florida where the most favourable confirmation of the U experiment was recently announced. Southern scientists said Gamma rays, tritium, and excess heat sufficient to light a light bulb, have been produced" (Deseret News).

On 7 August the state council voted to release \$4.5 million for research into cold fusion and this allows the funding of a National Cold Fusion Institute for Research. The vote was 7 to 1 plus one abstention - he was Wilford Hansen, the only physicist on the panel, who had caused some controversy by staying on the

the panel although at the last moment he had applied for \$750 000 of this money for his research. The negative vote was believed to be Dr. Karen Morse who is Dr. Hansen's Provost at USU who was particularly worried about the high administrative costs. These two are the only scientists on the panel.

State officials said that this money represents one-third of the State's annual investment in economic development (Deseret News).

U officials said the initial staff will be composed of U faculty members supplemented by interested faculty from Utah State University, BYU, and visiting researchers from other universities and industrial labs. A permanent staff will be developed as quickly as funding levels and the recruiting process permits (Deseret News).

Someone who has studied the State bill to fund the research says that it is carefully written so that funding could be given even though the effect is not fusion.

2.3 Funding of The National Institute

A 25 000 square foot facility has been taken over in the University's Research Park and apparently the first employees were hired some time ago. There is a five year funding plan. Of the \$4.5 million voted by the Utah State legislature, between \$2.8 million (75% of the Institute's budget) will be spent the first year and the remaining \$1.7 m (37%) in the following year. This is regarded as seed money and it is expected that a further \$20 million will be forthcoming from industry and government sources. Dr. Pons has said that he will not be joining the Institute as he wishes to concentrate on experiments he should do and wants to do. Some Council members were worried that Drs Pons and Fleischmann would not be adequately funded but Dr. Brophy said "Dr. Pons will get whatever he wants" (Deseret News). He has received funding from the Office of Naval Research (SL Tribune).

The Electrical Power Research Institute, EPRI, is a group sponsored by many members of the electrical power industry. Its leaders and members appear to be believers in the production of excess heat, though they are cautious about other claims. While it is expected that government agencies will fund, this will take some time; the EPRI will fund fairly rapidly, in a few months. The local power utility, Utah Power and Light, is not a member of EPRI, though they follow cold fusion - but they look at ALL the data, both positive and negative.

The Deseret News of 8 August reported that GE has signed a financial agreement to develop fusion research. U. President Chase Peterson said that GE's investment would be "sizable". Dr. James Brophy told the Council that additional corporate funding, likely to include Westinghouse, is being sought and eventually funding from the DOE is anticipated. In this connection, Robert L. Park of the APS reports that Rep. Wayne Owens (R-UT) whose district includes the U, recently sent a "Dear Colleague" letter to fellow members of Congress, urging them to keep an open mind on cold fusion in spite of the negative

report of the DOE cold fusion panel.

It is expected that ONR and NSF will fund but mildly.

2.4 EPRI Meeting to discuss positive results.

Yet another meeting has been held at which results and experimenters were selected. Only positive results on cold fusion were given. Dr. Bockris of Texas A&M told me that it was a most impressive meeting. The results from Florida are the most advanced in respect of the fact that they have heat, tritium, neutrons and gamma rays.

He considers there are distinct "types of heat emission;

- (1) For most of the time the electrodes do nothing
- (2) For maybe a quarter of the time.....they emit a low-level heat 10 to 15% excess heat.
- (3) What is really exciting is that from time to time the electrodes emit heat which is often 3 to 4 times and sometimes 7 to 8 times, the energy being put in. These bursts last anywhere between 10 minutes to 90 hours. Many of them last 10 to 15 hours. They stop as suddenly as they have begun."

For tritium, he says that 7 or 8 labs have it now though 2 government labs will not announce until they get reproducibility. At Texas they have tried 12 electrodes now and get tritium in large amounts from all of them, but the curious thing is that you never know when it will start - between 7 days and 10 weeks.

The argument as to whether it is a volume or a surface effect continues. Prof Bockris considers that there "are two parties now;

- (a) The Fleischmann-Pons party which thinks everything is compressed inside the electrode
- (b) The Bockris party which believes that things happen because of very high fields at dendritic tips on the surface."

[It would be good to have some solid experimental evidence to justify these two opinions.]

Hear rumours that there may be other meetings organised at which only positive results and not all results, will be presented.

3. STARTING UP OF BYU FUSION RESEARCH CENTRE

Not everyone in Utah agreed with the setting up of a National Fusion Research Institute in Utah. When Stephen Jones of Brigham Young University was interviewed for local news on channel 2, he said that he "respectfully" disagreed with the findings of the committee. "We have input that would be useful to the committee", he said. However the Y News, a paper of BYU, on 11 August wrote that "A Center for Cold Nuclear Fusion Studies

has been established on campus with B. Kent Harrison, professor of physics as director. Stan L. Albrecht BYU academic vice-President and associate provost said the centre will conduct research on a wide range of fusion-related projects, expanding on the work of Stephen E. Jones and his associates who have been conducting cold nuclear fusion research at BYU since 1986."

"Jones, an associate professor of physics and Douglas N. Bunion, a professor of chemical engineering and chairman of that department, will serve as Associate Directors of the center."

"Harrison said the centre will facilitate the scholarly exchange of information in peer-reviewed journals and at professional meetings and will correlate fusion research at BYU and with other organisations. He said the centre will also attract funding in support of research and develop commercial applications for cold nuclear fusion."

It may be seen that these two centres in Utah have quite different styles.

4. STARTING UP OF A JAPANESE INSTITUTE FOR FUSION RESEARCH

+ 5. BUILDING OF A GIANT FUSION CELL IN INDIA

Have heard some reports of a centre being set up in Japan. The fullest account is in the

Salt Lake Tribune of August 24;

"The editor of an Asian science and technology journal said Wednesday that scientists in Japan have organized an Institute of Fusion Science and are rapidly moving ahead in cold fusion.

"Japan is the most organized of all the countries," said Ramtanu Maitra, editor of Fusion Asia, a journal of energy and other technology issues published in New Delhi.

Mr. Maitra was in Utah to see fusion scientists at the University of Utah and Brigham Young University. He met with BYU physicist Paul Palmer Tuesday and with U. of U. College of Mines Dean Milton Wadsworth and National Cold Fusion Institute Director, Hugo Rossi, Wednesday.

Mr. Maitra has a master's degree in nuclear physics from the State University of New York at Stonybrook, but he said he came to Utah as a scientific journalist, not a nuclear scientist. Mr. Maitra said the institute was set up Aug. 1, and some 80 scientists will join under the leadership of Hideo Ikegami, a respected scientist.

He said the Japanese are very cautious and would not embark on such a thing unless it was worth pursuing. "They have found something. It's very clear."

University of Utah officials, in their bid for fusion funding, have repeatedly raised the specter of Japanese scientists using an organized effort to commercially exploit cold fusion before the United States.

He also said the Japanese tend to take a long-term approach to their research. "They won't get very euphoric, but they won't get very discouraged either....You have to get out of the mind-set that if it doesn't happen fast, it doesn't happen at all.

"We have to remember that Japan has an advanced hot-fusion research base," Mr. Maitra said. "This is not something totally new for them." The Japanese have been closed-mouthed about fusion, he said. It's very difficult to get information...

But he believes they will eventually be willing to publish more on fusion than their U.S. counterparts, who tend to classify such research for national security or patent reasons.

Mr. Maitra also said his own country, India, has stepped up its cold-fusion efforts at the country's nuclear research centers, including the Trombay Nuclear Research Center. Trombay, about 20 miles from Bombay, has 12,000 scientists [surely an error - it should be "staff" not "scientists"], he said.

One Indian group has build a five-foot-tall cathode for a cold-fusion cell, which far exceeds anything built in the United States. "They wouldn't have gone for it if they weren't seeing anything significant," he said. He said Asian scientists are acutely aware that cold-fusion research was launched in Utah, and several of them expressed envy that he was visiting here."

Have minimal confirmation of what Mr. Maitra has said and would welcome any completely independent confirmation. In the early days there were reports of work on cold fusion in Japan and Tokyo and Hokkaido Universities were reported as confirming some effects, but since then there have been remarkably few reports. Maybe as Sherlock Holmes said in the Hound of the Baskervilles, the real question is why the hound did NOT bark.

In India three labs have reported results which could be considered positive confirmation. Dr. P. K. Iyengar, Director of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Trombay, Bombay, has sent me a paper "Cold Fusion in BARC Experiments" where he reviews a series of positive results obtained by groups at his institute. He says that full papers are being prepared and one looks forward to receiving them.

6. UTAH REPORTS NO NEUTRONS OR GAMMAS FROM PONS'S CELLS

In the previous note, No. 18, it was explained that while several of Pons's cells were running on a table in his lab, Mike Salamon, Ed Wrenn and Haven Bergeson and Collaborators were operating neutron and gamma counters underneath the same table. No fusion

products were detected.

On 24 August Drs Salamon and Bergeson went public with their results which caused considerable local interest. They have written a paper for Nature.

Their main result are;

- a) the upper limit for neutrons corresponds to less than one billionth of a Watt from the reaction $d + d \rightarrow 3He + n$
- b) the upper limit for gammas corresponds to less than one billionth of a Watt from the reaction $d + d \rightarrow 4He + \text{gamma}$
- c) the upper limit for internal conversion electrons is about one billionth of a Watt - these would be the E2 nuclear gammas from Coulomb excitation of the even-even Pd isotopes by the 3 MeV protons produced in the reaction $d + d \rightarrow t + p$

These would seem to cover the main fusion reactions.

These results would appear to exclude the helium internal conversion theory of Chaves Walling and John Simmons. And what is important today, be in contradiction with the results reported on tritium production. It would be good if it were possible for a group finding tritium were to co-operate with the Utah group to make simultaneous measurements as a single measurement of a surprising result needs confirmation by a simultaneous measurement of a different nature, to be generally acceptable.

Neither physicist was willing to dismiss Pons and Fleischmann's results but they said it would require a mechanism unknown in nuclear physics.

According to a previous agreement they showed their paper first to prof. Pons. His answer was very simple - in the six weeks in May and June when they were running, there had been no heat excursions. The Salt Lake Tribune quoted;

"I'm not at all surprised by their results" said Dr. Pons, who said the cells they were monitoring were running at barely detectable levels. Dr. Pons said the cells had none of the heat 'bursts' that have been reported. These bursts have produced up to 50 times the energy supplied by the cells battery, Dr. Pons has reported, but they have been extremely elusive."

"We have purposely kept the power amounts low on these cells", Dr. Pons said, explaining that he and colleague Martin Fleischmann are trying to 'lower our error bars' in their heat detection."

[All this is rather strange. In his previous report in No. 18, it was written "During this period we were informed at least twice that there was at least one "active" cell; during one of these times, the D2O electrolyte was personally observed to be boiling. Our discussion focusses on the episode, which lasted approximately two hours until the cell was turned off under Prof. Pons's instructions -- this was to avoid a catastrophic event". Also Dr. Pons's group tried to generate cell activity for them by changing the current suddenly from 100 mA to 600 mA in the most promising cell (the one that boiled later). There seems a contradiction here. However it could easily be resolved by looking at the original log books kept by Pons's group. From past history, it is possible that the reply will be given that the lawyers will not allow it. This would be a surprising reply since Dr. Salamon has measured one billionth of a Watt which could be of no practical importance to a lawyer. However the argument might still be employed, so it is to be hoped that the pages will be copied and stored separately and carefully to avoid any unfortunate accidental erasing of such historically important data].

The Tribune continues "Despite their null result in Dr. Pons's lab, Dr. Salamon and Dr. Bergeson are setting up a lab at the National Cold Fusion Institute. The scientists say they will not be operating any fusion cells themselves but they will be assisting others in looking for fusion particles." So far as I can make out the Institute will run almost as a funding agency with various groups being semi-independent. Thus Dr. Salamon will be a group which will be called on whenever another group finds a heat excess and his group will make independent measurements, usually of different fusion products. [This seems an excellent procedure - and I hope my understanding is correct!]

[It strains one's belief that during the six weeks in May and June that Dr. Pons did not once wish to do a test which made a cell active, especially when he knew that his colleagues were making a test during these six weeks. However

if we assume it were true, then Dr. Pons has just said "we purposely kept the power amounts low on those cells". Now "keeping low" normally means that the power was not zero. What is the smallest possible power that Dr. Pons could measure? Certainly more than a one milliwatt (this surely will be given in their forthcoming paper). Now at a milliwatt of power from fusion, this would imply a flux of over a billion neutrons per second. Since this enormous signal was not observed, then from the results of Dr Salamon et al. and the statement of Dr. Pons, it must be concluded that the heat they observe cannot originate from nuclear fusion.

7 DISCUSSION OF POSITIVE RESULTS REPORTED.

7.1 Florida results contested. Upstairs/Downstairs.

In May I heard that at the University of Florida in Gainesville, evidence had been found for tritium in cells. However I then heard that there were two groups working in the Nuclear Science building.

It was the Downstairs group of G. Schoessow and J. A. Wethington, both Emeritus professors of Nuclear Engineering, who had held a press conference to announce the observation of tritium in their one cell which had been running for a few days.

The Upstairs group consisted of 9 people, who are a mixed team of nuclear chemists, electrochemists, condensed matter physicists and nuclear physicists. They had been running much longer and studying calorimetry, neutrons, gammas and tritium. They did not find any effect. They also pointed out that the Downstairs group were working with heavy water that was heavily contaminated with tritium.

Felt that this affair was closed so commented very little about it.

However on 4 August on the KUER radio fusion update programme of NPR, Prof. Schoessow said that they claimed to see tritium. In the CNF summary part 1, version 2 is written "After 48 electrolysis, they find about 1 E9 tritons. After 100 hours, they find about 2 E10 tritons. A control run without current produced negligible tritium. They subjected the the Pd to a 'special treatment' before the experiment but are uncertain which 'adaptation may have contributed to their findings.'"

" On the radio he said that he has a cold fusion cell of his own design, patent pending. He claims he can vary the heat output continuously, and on demand, from no excess heat to 200% of the input energy. He has measured tritium at a rate of 50 000 disintegrations per minute per ml of electrolyte. He said he has deliberately not said much about his work. He did not want it to leak out before he was sure of his results. His university had asked him not to speak to the press, but he had granted an interview to NPR before the request was made. He went on to say he had been called by many companies that are trying to get a cold fusion cell working. He said they often have 20 or more cells running and cannot get any effect.

Prof. Bockris has been reporting to me that the observations of tritium at Florida confirm their own work in Texas A&M. He feels they are the most advanced series as they have heat, tritium, neutrons and gamma rays. He says he is most impressed by them especially as they are respectively 81 and 75 years old (though still younger than Lineus Pauling who had a paper on Cold Fusion published in Nature at the age of 88 years). The results of the Downstairs group have apparently made a great impression in Utah and greatly helped the new National Cold Fusion Institute. Prof. Bockris says he is going to visit them these days.

I have sent a message to them asking for copies of their results as it is not possible to judge from the indirect messages I have received.

The Upstairs group have continued their measurements with one to three cells. They find no evidence for cold fusion and therefore do not endorse the claims of Drs. Schoessow and Wethington. In particular their methods are different.

The situation seems unclear but since they are neighbours it should be possible to arrange for an internal workshop to discuss exhaustively the

two sets of experiments. Naturally I am sure that in these circumstances it would be best for the reputation of the Department, if there were no publications, press releases or TV interviews.

PS This evening, 30 August, received a message that the Upstairs group leader, Dr. Muga and Dr Achey have talked with professors Schoessow and Wethington who said that they only claimed excess heat and they did not claim particles or tritium. When asked specifically about tritium, Prof. Schoessow replied "We do not want to see tritium".

7.2 The Texas A&M Tritium Results

Prof. Bockris sent me the preprint of their paper "Production of Tritium from D2O Electrolysis at a Palladium Cathode" by N. J. C Packham et al. which they had submitted to Nature but the referees reports were unsympathetic. He asked for my opinion. The paper reports on 24 cells tried. Results of measurements for tritium for nine of them are tabulated for a variety of running conditions and activities up to 5×10^7 disintegrations per minute per ml were given. These are very high rates and my immediate concern was for the health of the experimenters. If the tritium was from the reaction



then the 3 MeV protons would give large numbers of neutrons from the charge exchange reaction, $p + n \rightarrow n + p$, and the 1 MeV tritons would produce neutrons from $t + d \rightarrow n + 4He$. A serious biohazard.

There were checks that the initial materials did not contain tritium, but the obvious check that has been many times discussed (e.g. Nature) to repeat the measurements with ordinary water, H2O, had not been done. Also the check where the cathode was replaced by an inert material such as platinum had not been done. As a fairly experienced referee and editor, this was sufficient grounds for asking for further work as when one claims an important result, normal standards of refereeing should apply. In addition the paper was not up to normal standards in several other respects.

7.3 General Electric

It was written in a confidential report that was obtained by the SL Tribune, that GE personel had found 15% excess heat. However in a radio interview, Hugo Rossi, the new Director of the National Cold Fusion Institute explained that he had written the letter himself to the Council. He said that the GE scientists had been given three P&F type cells prepared in Pons's own lab, one of which (according to P&F's measurements) consistently produced 15% excess heat. The three cells were taken back to Schenectady for GE scientists to make their own measurements. There was evidently some question in the minds of the GE people over the calibration and Rossi stated that if a conservative view was taken, the 15% would evaporate. Rossi made it clear that GE scientists had not confirmed excess heat.

7.4 Other Positive Results

7.4.1,2,3

The three positive results that most impressed people at the EPRI meeting were from Florida, Texas and GE and they have been discussed above. About the other quoted results;

7.4.4 Utah - see measurements of Salamon et al. discussed earlier.

7.4.5 Drs Storms and Talcott at Los Alamos National Lab. The Lab has called these results preliminary. It is said that after the first two cells subsequent cells (60 of them!) had failed to show an effect.

7.4.6 Dr. Scott of Oak Ridge National Lab - the Lab spokesman called these results "preliminary"

7.4.7 Dr. Mackubre of Stanford Research Institute has claimed 8% excess heat. The EPRI funding agency described them as "some indications of heat, but they have been sporadic". More information is necessary.

7.4.8 At Case Western Reserve University, "low levels of excess energy" have been reported - more information is necessary.

7.4.9 Tritium production at the University of Colorado at levels well below that corresponding to claims of excess heat - again more information is necessary to judge

7.4.10 Prof. Huggins of Stanford University has reported 12% excess heat based on observing that the cathode got warmer when D2O was used than when H2O was used - however this is natural given the different properties (e.g. heat capacities) of the two systems - but await more information, including these effects being taken into account.

7.5 Summary of Positive and Negative Results

There are a number of experiments that have given positive results, but if one asks that the experiments have all the checks done (including H2O and dummy cathodes), be well analysed with conventional statistics and show a statistical significant effect consistently, then I do not know of one which satisfies these normal scientific requirements.

On the other hand there are groups which have done careful work, explained it, obtained consistent results, but these groups all obtain null results i.e. they observe no cold fusion effects. Examples are Harwell, Karlsruhe, Yale-BNL, ATT, Bugey-Frejus, Caltech and several others.

Many of the groups obtaining positive results emphasise that the effects they observe are sporadic and irregular. They cannot predict when they happen. Normally this is taken as a sign that the results are untrustworthy. But this is turned into an advantage saying it shows this is something new and needs further investigation. But before further investigation it is necessary to establish that any effect is taking place at all and this means doing an experiment that meets with the criteria of normal science. If one wishes to believe the effect is caused by fusion then a reasonable experiment would try to observe more than one fusion product simultaneously and do the elementary check that the rates deduced from each fusion product are in agreement.

If only there were one good experiment that was well done and well described. Just one.

8. OTHER ITEMS

8.1 Visit to Harwell

Visited Harwell and spent some time with David Williams. Discussed the Harwell work - it is very impressive and extensive. They have written a major paper for Nature, but when I checked with David today, they still had not heard whether it has been accepted. But the essential results are they they do not see any excess heat, neutrons, gammas, tritium or helium and have been able to give upper limits on processes which are very low.

8.2 Report from Berlin

Prof Marx of the Freie University of Berlin (who had worked with Prof. Kreysa of Frankfurt) told me that they had put tritium also in their cell and found that they quickly had DTO. They looked for neutrons and found "nothing, absolutely nothing"

8.3 Comments on DOE Panel report by Dr Pons and Senator Garn

The Deseret News printed comments on the interim report of the Department of Energy Panel by Dr. Pons;

"'It's a totally useless committee that is telling untruths. It serves no purpose.' He said he agreed with a statement made by Senator Jake Garn, R-Utah.

Garn criticised what he sees as dirty politics in the scientific community for smearing cold fusion research and ruining its chances for large federal spending.

'I used to think politicians were dirty, slimy dishonest people. I've decided that the scientists are far worse than politicians', Garn said.

'I wholeheartedly agree with him' Pons said. 'In fact I am thinking about

changing professions and becoming a politician'".

[and I used to think US Senators were distinguished responsible people]

Actually Dr. Pons had started attacking the Panel in the Salt Lake Tribune the day before, agreeing with Dr. Bockris that it was a "killer commission" and attacking Nature editor John Maddox especially because of his editorial calling on scientists 'to dismiss cold fusion as an illusion'. "'John Maddox's problem is he only reads his own newspaper", Dr. Maddox said, emphasising that Nature 'is a newspaper not a scientific journal.'"

[Pity, I've just ordered Nature and rather enjoy it].

8.4 Paper from Madrid

In June was invited to go to Madrid where the group of Carlos Sanchez had detected neutrons with a BF3 detector plus some gammas and variations in tritium concentration. They have now sent me a copy of their paper which will be published in Solid State Comm. The paper gives the data and at the foot of the table is written "After finishing this record (on 9 June) the current was switched on and the experiment is still running in the same conditions. From that day until now only background-like signals have been recorded from detectors and counters." [Carlos is a very kind man and I was most impressed by a physics course that he has set up for blind students, which particularly interested me. There are also practical demonstrations that he has built. In Note No. 15, I asked if any other university had a similar course for blind students. So far I have had no replies - does this mean that Carlos's course is the first?]

8.5 Changes at Los Alamos

In the subject of cold fusion, Los Alamos has tried to be very fair and even-handed. However at the Santa Fe conference that they mainly organised with variable success, people from Los Alamos presented results which both established cold fusion and showed that it did not occur. The null results have not, as far as I know, been questioned, but the reports of positive results have been controversial. At the meeting, after the evidence for neutron bursts had been presented, I asked if the essential control experiment of using normal H2O had been done and was told by Dr. Menlove that it had not been done but they would do it next. However they have now issued a preprint in which other experiments have been added but this promised check is not reported. Have asked their BYU collaborator several times about this but so far have not had a reply. Now I hear from various sources that they have trouble repeating these sporadic bursts - it would be good to have this cleared up. There is also considerable confusion over the press reports that Drs Storms and Talcott had found tritium but the Lab called the results preliminary. Again they may be having trouble repeating their results. The Wall Street Journal of 19 July carried an advertisement for a Director and Deputy Director of Public Affairs.

[It is often difficult to be fair and balanced. For example if you were making a film where the earth is shown to be round, would you agree to a demand from a member of the Flat Earth Society for equal space to show the earth was flat?]

8.6 European Physical Society

It is interesting to see how opinion among physicists changes with time about cold fusion. In May the American Physical Society organised two sessions on cold fusion but for their bi-annual meeting next month the European Physical Society has decided that cold fusion should not be discussed.

8.7 High Altitude Cold Fusion

In the August 21 edition of Community College Week, it is reported that at Colorado Mountain College they are trying cold fusion in their science lab which is at 10 000 feet. This is part of a large project by Rockwell International to test several variations of the Utah experiment. Associate professor Peter Jeschofnig and student volunteers have

monitored the cold fusion experiment using equipment supplied by Rockwell. The company collected the data files as well as gases generated by the experiment to conduct further research. Dr. Jeschofnig said "the college altitude test did appear to generate fusion. It looks like a positive test" he added. Rockwell received funding for its test through the Department of Energy. At other sites the company is using several other variations in addition to altitude.

The aim of the study at high altitude was to look for muon-generated fusion. It is possible that it was not known that more decisive and better controlled experiments have been performed and reported on of tests on cold fusion using muon beams. Also theoretically one would expect the muons to be quickly trapped on the high-Z palladium cathode.

Douglas R. O. Morrison

PS There is no truth in the rumour that the five-foot cathode is really intended for Kali.

PPS Some scientists in Utah have begun to refer to the inconsistencies coming out of the Cold Fusion establishment as HEAVYWATERGATE.

NOTE ON LEP

During the five or so days of the pilot run of LEP, some collisions were obtained during less than 16 hours and the four experiments found a total of over 50 examples of Z0 events. Commissioning of LEP is continuing and a beam of over one milliAmp has been obtained. It is planned to start a physics run on 11 September.

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Received: by cernvax.uucp (5.57/Ultrix2.0-B)

id AA06714; Fri, 6 Oct 89 23:53:34 +0100

Message-Id: <8910062253.AA06714@cernvax.uucp>

Date: Fri, 6 Oct 89 23:50 GMT +1

From: MORRISON%VXPRIX.decnet.cern.ch@cernvax

Subject: LEP News.

To: RLG2@YKTVMV

X-Vms-To: MINT::"RLG2@YKTVMV"

Dear E632 and WA84 Collaborators

6 October 1989.

LEP NEWS.

On Wednesday there was the Open Session of the LEP Advisory Committee. Emilio Picasso gave a summary talk on the present LEP situation and more detailed talks were given by Steve Myers and Albert Hoffman. The machine has had initial peak luminosities of up to 8×10^{29} and an average luminosity of about 2×10^{29} . Theoretically this would make available 1443 Z0's for each experiment at the peak energy of 45.625 GeV (but later it was said that the luminosities are not equal in all regions). Also there have been runs at other energies, +/- 1 GeV and +/- 2 GeV giving five energies where about 100 to 300 Z0's could theoretically have been observed. After the shutdown from the 9 to 19 October there will be running until Christmas. Steve Myers hopes that they will reach their design luminosity of 3 mA in each beam by then so that he can win his bet with Burt Richter of 10 pounds. The SC low beta has just

started to work bring beta down from 20 cm to 7 cm. They aim to get to about 4.3 mA per beam.

John Thresher described the experimental side. In the pilot run in August in 15 hours running time the Z0 count was;

Aleph	15
Delphi	6
L3	16
Opal	21

Total 58 Z0's.

During this period the average luminosity was $1 \text{ E } 28$ and the lifetime of the beam was about 2 hours.

In the first period of the physics run, 20 to 25 September they had 42 1/2 hours of beam at 91.25 GeV with an average luminosity of $2 \text{ E } 29$.

In the second period, 28 September to 2 October there was 51 1/2 hours at 5 energies between 89.25 and 93.25 GeV with an average luminosity of $2 \text{ E } 29$ (note that as the lifetime of the beam increases, the average luminosity decreases as the beam is run longer!). It is hoped that this will give the Z0 mass and width to 100 MeV if the energy calibration is good (they are working on this).

In the third period, 5 to 9 October, it is intended to run with the low beta at 7 cm which should increase the luminosity (am told the luminosity has in fact greatly increased).

So far in the first two periods, the approximate number of Z0's are;

Aleph	1500
Delphi	800
L3	1000
Opal	1800

giving a total of over 5000.

Various graphs were shown of thrust, sphericity etc. which agreed with most Monte Carlo predictions. Aleph had a nice $(\pi^+\pi^-)$ mass distribution which gave a narrow peak at the K0 mass.

Groups are working on their first paper giving the Z0 mass and width and the cross section. Expect at least two papers in the next few days. Naturally there are rumours as to what the number of neutrino families will be, but we should wait on the papers. I have a bet with the Astrophysicist, Prof Peebles, so should perhaps prepare two telegrams to send to him according to the result, but it is a symbolic bet of one dollar.

Overall everyone is very happy and are praising LEP.

Douglas

Date: 10 October 1989, 15:40:17 EDT

From: (R.L.Garwin (914) 945-2555) RLG2 at YKTMV
 IBM Fellow and Science Advisor to the Director of Research
 P.O. Box 218
 Yorktown Hts, NY 10598
 To: DROMCD at CERNVM
 Subject: Progress?
 Reply-To: RLG2 at WATSON

I suggest seriously that you will be in an excellent situation to write a book on the Cold Fusion Caper.

I have just talked with P.K. Iyengar yesterday, who assures me that BARC still sees neutrons and tritium, but with 10^{*-8} as many neutrons as tritons. Confronted with the 10^{*-5} to 10^{*-4} yield of 14-MeV neutrons expected from

1.0 MeV Ts born in TiD or D2O, he invokes "channeling" or something to suppress them. But BARC is the most credible evidence.

I have a paper from Mol, BELGIUM (A. Bruggeman, et al) showing large "excess heat" from oscillation of the feedback circuit controlling electrolysis current, just as I suggested in my Santa Fe talk.

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I'll send you the Mol paper and the translations of Doklady (by Don McNeill, Princeton).

Dick Garwin

Received: from CERN by CERN.cern.ch (Mailer R2.03B) with BSMTP id 9257; Fri, 13 Oct 89 19:00:38 GVA

Received: from mint.cern by CERN.cern.ch (IBM VM SMTP R1.2.1) with TCP; Fri, 13 Oct 89 19:00:20 GVA

Received: from cernvax.uucp (cernvax) by mint.cern (cernvax) (4.12/3.14)

id AA15692; Fri, 13 Oct 89 18:58:30 +0100

Received: by cernvax.uucp (5.57/Ultrix2.0-B)

id AA16886; Fri, 13 Oct 89 18:55:24 +0100

Message-Id: <8910131755.AA16886@cernvax.uucp>

Date: Fri, 13 Oct 89 18:52 GMT +1

From: MORRISON%VXPRIX.decnet.cern.ch@cernvax

Subject: LEP Results.

To: rlg2@yktvmv

X-Vms-To: MINT::"rlg2@yktvmv"

Dear E632 and WA84 Colleagues,

Friday, 13 October 1989.

LEP NEWS

This afternoon the four LEP groups presented their first results. Some of the groups had already sent their papers off Wednesday and Thursday so that some of the results were known, though not widely disseminated. By a coincidence SLAC held a press conference yesterday and gave results based on some 500 events, I was told.

The numbers of Z0's decaying into hadronic modes per experiment and the number of Bhabhas, were;

	Z0	Bhabbas
Aleph	3112	
Delphi	1038	1681
L3	2538	12472
Opal	4359	

It should be noted that the luminosity was not the same in all crossing regions. It is a tremendous achievement to have these vast detectors running efficiently so soon after their first test run so it is not too surprising

that Opal which had the most robust technique, had also the largest number of events while Delphi which has the most innovative components, has the least at this stage.

The masses and widths in GeV found for the Z0 (plus earlier results from CDF) were;

	Mass	Width
Mark 2	91.14 +/- 0.12	2.42 +0.45/-0.35
CDF	90.9 +/- 0.3 +/- 0.2	3.8 +/- 0.8 +/- 1.0
Aleph	91.170 +/- 0.054	2.68 +/- 0.15
Delphi	91.09 +/- 0.10	2.29 +/- 0.24
L3	91.132 +/- 0.057	2.588 +/- 0.137
Opal	91.010 +/- 0.051	2.60 +/- 0.13

Combining the four LEP results, John Thresher found
91.10 +/- 0.06

To these values of the Z0 mass should be added a systematic uncertainty from LEP of 0.046 GeV. The above are three-parameter fits.

The values for number of neutrino families found were;

Mark 2	2.8 +/- 0.6
Aleph	3.27 +/- 0.30
Delphi	2.91 +/- 0.70
L3	3.42 +/- 0.48
Opal	3.12 +/- 0.42

Combining the four LEP results, John Thresher found
3.25 +/- 0.22

This clearly excludes four neutrino families. Alvaro asked when the error would be such that one could tell if 3.25 was significantly different from 3. He was told that it is hoped to have 100 000 Z0 events by the end of the year and perhaps a million by the end of next year! (a luminosity of 1 E30 has already been reached).

In the estimate of the number of neutrino families, there are some assumptions involved which may help to explain why there are some apparent discrepancies between the errors and the number of Z0 events.

The partial widths in MeV, into $\Gamma(\mu\text{-}\mu)$ and $\Gamma(ee)$ were measured by L3 to be 92 +/- 6 and 88 +/- 9 +/- 7 resp.

Many other results were presented. In particular distributions of Thrust, Sphericity, etc were found to be in good agreement with the Standard Model.

Some of these results were taken from papers, some were copied from the transparencies shown, hence they should all be treated with caution.

Best Wishes,
Douglas.

Received: from CERN by CERN.cern.ch (Mailer R2.03B) with BSMTTP id 8902; Fri, 20 Oct 89 20:34:46 GVA

Received: from mint.cern by CERN.cern.ch (IBM VM SMTP R1.2.1) with TCP; Fri, 20 Oct 89 20:34:44 GVA

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Received: by cernvax.uucp (5.57/Ultrix2.0-B)

id AA11466; Fri, 20 Oct 89 20:35:58 +0100
Message-Id: <8910201935.AA11466@cernvax.uucp>
Date: Fri, 20 Oct 89 20:32 GMT +1
From: MORRISON%VXPRIX.decnet.cern.ch@cernvax
Subject: Cold Fusion.
To: rlg2@yktvmv
X-Vms-To: MINT::"rlg2@yktvmv"

Dear Dick,

20 October 1989.

Thanks for your message and the interesting information.
Have just started this evening to write no.20 of my notes - have been very busy
with scintillating fibres plus giving talks on Cold Fusion at Utah, Texas A&M
and Gainesville.

Hope to see you when you come to CERN next week for George Charpak's Fest.

Best Wishes,

Douglas.

PS was lucky your message reached me as my address is on Vax and not VM
but they kindly forwarded it by hand.
the address is;

DROMCD@VXCERN.DECNET.CERN.CH

This one is automatically forwarded to my favourite quiet address;

MORRISON@VXPRIX.DECNET.CERN.CH

Date: 21 October 1989, 18:34:15 EDT
From: (R.L.Garwin (914) 945-2555) RLG2 at YKTMV
IBM Fellow and Science Advisor to the Director of Research
P.O. Box 218
Yorktown Hts, NY 10598
To: dromcd at vxcern.decnet.cern.ch
Subject: Trial of your new address.
Reply-To: rlg2@ibm.com

I have always reached you via DROMCD AT CERNVM. But I will try this address.
Please let me know if this reaches you.

Dick Garwin

Received: from CEARN by CEARN.cern.ch (Mailer R2.03B) with BSMTTP id 4429; Sun,
22 Oct 89 22:08:30 GVA
Received: from mint.cern by CEARN.cern.ch (IBM VM SMTP R1.2.1) with TCP; Sun, 22
Oct 89 22:08:28 GVA
Received: from cernvax.uucp (cernvax) by mint.cern (cernvax) (4.12/3.14)

id AA03238; Sun, 22 Oct 89 22:09:32 +0100
Received: by cernvax.uucp (5.57/Ultrix2.0-B)

id AA20890; Sun, 22 Oct 89 22:09:09 +0100
Message-Id: <8910222109.AA20890@cernvax.uucp>
Date: Sun, 22 Oct 89 22:05 GMT +1
From: MORRISON%VXPRIX.decnet.cern.ch@cernvax
Subject: Message from CERN Postmaster.
To: rlg2@yktvmv

X-Vms-To: MINT::"rlg2@yktvmv"

Dear Dick,

22 October 1989.

This is the message that I received - guess they just forwarded the others without fuss previously,

Regards,
Douglas.

From:
VXGIFT::MINT::"POSTMAST@CERNVM.cern.ch" 20-OCT-1989 16:34:28.34
To:
morrison@VXPRIX.decnet.cern.ch
CC:
Subj:

Date: Fri, 20 Oct 89 16:37:40 +0100
From: POSTMAST@CERNVM.cern.ch
Resent-date: Fri, 20 Oct 89 16:36:55 SET
Resent-from: POSTMAST@CERNVM.cern.ch
Resent-to: morrison@VXPRIX.decnet.cern.ch
Resent-Message-Id: <8910201537.AA19234@mint.cern>
Message-Id: <8910201537.AA19234@mint.cern>
Passed-Date: Fri, 20 Oct 89 16:30:52 SET
Passed-From: POSTMAST@CERNVM
Passed-To: MORRISON@CERNVM
Apparently-To: <@MINT:morrison@VXPRIX.DECNET.CERN.CH>

Mail has had to be delivered to you manually for the following reason:

```
*****
* User:  DROMCD@CERNVM  does not exist                                *
*                                                                 *
* Please update your entry in the electronic mail directory EMDIR *
* so that remote users and the Postmaster can find your preferred *
* mail address.                                                    *
*                                                                 *
*****
```

Please make sure that your correspondent is informed of your correct mail address.

Please note that this forwarding service will shortly be discontinued.

Regards,
Postmaster

----- FORWARDED MAIL FILE -----

Date: 10 October 1989, 15:40:17 EDT
From: (R.L.Garwin (914) 945-2555) RLG2 at YKTVMV
IBM Fellow and Science Advisor to the Director of Research
P.O. Box 218
Yorktown Hts, NY 10598
To: DROMCD at CERNVM
Subject: Progress?
Reply-To: RLG2 at WATSON

-----Original message-----

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Dick Garwin

Received: from mcsun.EU.net by IBM.COM (IBM VM SMTP R1.2.1MX) with TCP; Sun, 22 Oct 89 14:46:01 PDT

Received: by mcsun.EU.net via EUnet; Sun, 22 Oct 89 22:46:26 +0100 (MET)

From: MORRISON@VXPRIX.decnet.cern.ch

Received: by cernvax.uucp (5.57/Ultrix2.0-B)

id AA12604; Sun, 22 Oct 89 21:56:42 +0100

Message-Id: <8910222056.AA12604@cernvax.uucp>

Date: Sun, 22 Oct 89 21:53 GMT +1

Subject: RE: Trial of your new address.

To: rlg2@ibm.com

X-Vms-To: VXCERN::VXGIFT::MINT::"rlg2@ibm.com"

Yes, your message reached me via dromcd@vxcern Willtry and mail you the letter I received. Best Wishes,
Douglas.

✓

Energy Research Advisory Board
to the
United States Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585
(202) 586-5444

August 21, 1989

TO: Members of the Cold Fusion Panel

The enclosed is circulated for your information:

1. Letter from Dr. Garwin to Drs. Fleischmann and Pons.
2. Submission from J. Rand McNally.
3. Papers from Peter Hagelstein.

Tom Finn for
William L. Woodard
Panel Secretary

Enclosures

New Energy Times Archive

Richard L. Garwin
IBM Research Division
Thomas J. Watson Research Center
P.O. Box 218
Yorktown Heights, NY 10598
(914) 945-2555

August 16, 1989
(Via FAX to 9 (801) 581-8433)

Professor Martin Fleischmann
Professor Stanley Pons
Department of Chemistry
2416 Henry Eyring Bldg.
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, UT 84112

Dear Professor Fleischmann or Professor Pons:

As a member of the Subcommittee of the ERAB Cold Fusion Panel charged with evaluating work done on particle emission in cold fusion experiments, I need some specific information that only you can provide. Referring to your original publication in Journal of Electroanalytical Chemistry, I see the gamma ray peak at 2.2 MeV. This has, of course, been reprinted in Nature by Petrasso and co-workers.

But in your Nature article of 06/29/89, you show your signal peak at "2.496 MeV."

In our understanding of results from laboratories all over the world, it is important to us to be aware of problems and sources of error that might affect these results. Therefore I would be most grateful to receive by September 1 a full explanation of this discrepancy.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Richard L. Garwin
Forwarded in his absence

cc:

W.L. Woodard, DOE (Via FAX to 9 (202) 586-3119)

RLG:jah:228&MF:081689..MF

Also Adjunct Professor of Physics at Columbia University
(Views not necessarily those of IBM or Columbia)

COLD FUSION PROSPECTS

J. Rand McNally, Jr.
Fusion Energy Consultant
103 Norman Lane
Oak Ridge, TN 37830

Abstract

Cold fusion prospects may be based in part on a nuclear mass-energy resonance with an excitation level in the compound nucleus or in two output nuclei; very high density; a large neutron capture cross-section isotope and a neutron-rich isotope; overlapping de Broglie interaction wavelengths ($\lambda = h/Mv$); nuclear spin and polarizability compatibility; and/or catalytic action by a passing electron, neutron, or gamma ray [1, 2]. The most notable nuclear mass-energy resonance is $D + T = {}^5\text{He}^*(16.70 \text{ MeV})$ which occurs 60 keV below the 16.76 MeV excitation state in ${}^5\text{He}^*$, and has a maximum cross-section of 5 barns at 60 keV center-of-mass energy of $D + T$. However, the level width is $100 \text{ keV} \pm 50 \text{ keV}$ so that perhaps some cold fusion of $D + T$ could be produced at very low energies in dense media. High density enhances the reaction rate ($R = n_D n_T \sigma v$ or $n^2 \sigma v/2$). It has been estimated that pycnonuclear fusion of $D + T$ and $D + D$ can ignite at densities of 10^4 and 10^5 g/cm^3 , respectively [3]. Other prospects, including the cold fusion of $D + D$, will be discussed.

Text

The first paper to outline some of the requirements for attaining cold fusion was published in 1985 [1]. After the publication of several experimental claims of obtaining cold fusion results [4], a second paper was published which described possible mechanisms for producing $D + D$ fusion at room temperature and high densities ($n \sim 10^{22} \text{ D/cm}^3$) [2]. At very high densities (10^4 or 10^5 g/cm^3 for $D + T$ or $D + D$ fusion ignition) and room temperature, pycnonuclear fusion may occur [3].

The requirements for cold fusion to occur may include, but are not limited to: 1. a nuclear mass-energy resonance between the mass-energies of the input nuclei (Me^2) and the mass-energy of the compound nucleus with the excess energy appearing as excitation energy of the compound nucleus; 2. high density to

offset the low cross-section to be expected; 3. a large neutron capture cross-section isotope with a neutron-rich isotope; 4. overlapping de Broglie interaction wavelengths ($\lambda = h/Mv$); 5. nuclear spin and polarizability compatibility; and/or 6. catalytic action by a passing electron, neutron or gamma ray.

Nuclear mass-energy resonances may be obtained by consulting the various publications on energy levels in Nuclear Physics for possible resonances with the input nuclei and the output compound nucleus (or nuclei) having an excitation level(s) in which the net excess of energy is within the level width of the excited state(s). Thus, for $D + T \rightarrow {}^5\text{He}^*$ one has

$$M_D c^2 + M_T c^2 - M_{{}^5\text{He}} c^2 = \Delta E_{\text{exc. of } {}^5\text{He}^*}$$

The ${}^5\text{He}^*$ level has an excitation energy level at $16.76 \pm 0.13 \text{ MeV}$ [5] compared to $\Delta E = 16.70 \text{ MeV}$. Thus, the 5 barn cross-section at 0.06 MeV center-of-mass energy of $D + T$ is directly attributable to this mass-energy resonance. The level width of the 16.76 MeV level is $0.1 \pm 0.05 \text{ MeV}$ so that an overlap of the level width with room temperature $D + T$ nuclei may permit a nuclear mass-energy resonance and cold fusion to be possible at high densities. The 16.76 MeV excitation level decays most of the time by $n + \alpha$ emission with the release of 17.65 MeV of kinetic energy; but about 0.021% of the time it decays by emitting a 16.76 MeV gamma ray for deuteron bombarding energy in the range 25-100 keV.

The nuclear mass-energy defects ($\Delta M = \Delta M' c^2$ in keV) may be obtained by consulting the tables of Wapstra and Gove [6]. The relation is then

$$\Delta M_D + \Delta M_T - \Delta M_{{}^5\text{He}} = \Delta E_{\text{exc. of } {}^5\text{He}^*}$$

The case of the cold fusion of $D + D$, which has merited a great deal of attention in various news and television releases [see 4], is somewhat similar.

On the Possibility of Coupling Nuclear Fusion Energy to Phonons

Peter L. Hagelstein

Research Laboratory of Electronics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Manuscript revision date: August 8, 1989

ABSTRACT

The coupling of nuclear energy from fusion reactions to phonon modes in a lattice is examined. If the interaction matrix element for (off-resonant) single phonon emission has a magnitude larger than the phonon energy, then the possibility exists that phonons may be generated coherently at an accelerated rate.

I. Introduction

Fleischmann and Pons have recently claimed to have demonstrated heat production through nuclear fusion at near room temperature in deuterium-filled palladium rods.¹ There have been a number of reports of the observation of “cold fusion” effects in similar electrolysis experiments,²⁻⁷ and in gas cells.⁸⁻¹¹ There have also many a very large number of experiments which have attempted to reproduce the effects with no success whatsoever.¹²⁻¹⁵

At this point it is not generally accepted either that there is cold fusion or that cold fusion effects are real. There is currently no understanding of what could possibly be responsible fusion at room temperature in an electrolysis cell. The fracture fusion mechanism¹⁶⁻²⁰ has been offered to account for some of the observations, but it is hard to understand how fracture fusion could operate in a metal to produce sufficient quantities of deuterons at high enough energy to account for the reported levels of neutron or tritium (much less heat) production.

In this paper we discuss the possibility that fusion energy can be coupled coherently into phonon modes. We recognized shortly after the initial announcement of the Pons and Fleischmann experiment that there was at least hypothetically a possibility that fusion could proceed coherently.²¹ The principal drawback to such a scenario was that it seemed necessary that a very large number of phonons had to be emitted at the same time that a single fusion occurred, and there seemed to be no mechanism by which this could occur.

In this paper we examine a scheme in which a very large number of phonons are generated coherently, one phonon at a time. We find that this process can occur as long as there is an interaction matrix element for the off-resonance emission or absorption of a phonon for each fusion or unfusion transition which is larger in magnitude than the phonon energy.

II. Quantum Mechanics for Nearly Degenerate Levels

Let us consider a simple model of a lattice which contains a large number of nucleon pairs which have at least one exothermal fusion channel available, and whose fusion products have the possibility of remaining localized relative to one another in the event that the nuclear energy produced could be taken up by the lattice. For example, the fusion of $d+d$ to produce $p+t$ satisfies the conditions proposed, while the fusion of $d+d$ to produce ${}^3\text{He} + n$ does not since the neutron cannot remain localized.

A macroscopic lattice possesses a very large number of phonon modes, but in our simplified model we shall focus on just one mode. The extension of this type of model to include multiple phonon modes is straightforward and adds very little to the essential physics.

We shall use a superposition of states to describe the coupled lattice/nuclear system:

$$\Psi(t) = \sum_n \sum_m c_{nm}(t) \Phi_{nm} e^{-\frac{iE_{nm}t}{\hbar}} \quad (1)$$

Here we have adopted the quantum number n to describe the number of fusions which have occurred in the lattice, and m to describe the number of phonons in the mode of interest. In this toy model, the eigenfunctions Φ_{nm} satisfy

$$H_o \Phi_{nm} = E_{nm} \Phi_{nm} \quad (2)$$

where H_o is the many-particle hamiltonian stripped of terms connecting states of different fusion number. For simplicity, one might picture these eigenfunctions as having no phonons in other modes. The additional machinery required to include a more realistic lattice description at this point does not alter the basic physics, and the extension formally of this model to a more realistic situation is straightforward.

We now introduce interaction matrix elements connecting the states Φ_{nm} and $\Phi_{n'm'}$. For example, if $d+d$ were to produce $p+t$ with the excess energy being taken up by the lattice, the lattice would be perturbed by the substitution due to the differences in interaction of the lattice with a $d+d$ pair versus a $p+t$ pair. Mathematically, this appears in the form of

non-zero matrix elements between lattice states of different fusion number n and phonon number m .

The evolution equations for the amplitudes $c_{nm}(t)$ will in general include terms connecting a given state Φ_{nm} to many different states $\Phi_{n'm'}$. For example, if all of the nuclear energy were somehow to be given up at once, then a very large number of phonons would have to be generated. The matrix element associated with this process is expected to be vanishingly small. The largest interaction matrix elements will occur between states differing by the fewest number of fusions and phonons. As a result, if we include in our analysis only interactions where $n', m' = n \pm 1, m \pm 1$, we then obtain the evolution equations

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} c_{n,m} =$$

$$\langle n, m | H | n+1, m+1 \rangle e^{i(-\omega_n - \omega_p)t} c_{n+1, m+1} + \langle n, m | H | n+1, m-1 \rangle e^{i(-\omega_n + \omega_p)t} c_{n+1, m-1}$$

$$+ \langle n, m | H | n-1, m+1 \rangle e^{i(\omega_n - \omega_p)t} c_{n-1, m+1} + \langle n, m | H | n-1, m-1 \rangle e^{i(\omega_n + \omega_p)t} c_{n-1, m-1} \quad (3)$$

in which ω_n and ω_p are the nuclear and phonon energies divided by \hbar . This equation describes virtual processes in which a fusion event is coupled to the emission or destruction of one phonon. Since the phonon energies (less than 1 eV) are small in comparison with nuclear fusion energies (more than 1 MeV), any single such transition is highly nonresonant. A very large number of phonons must be emitted for a single fusion to have occurred, and in the scenario which we are developing, these phonons are emitted virtually, one at a time.

Although moderately simple, these equations are not transparent, and there is no reason *a priori* to believe that they lead to anything but a very complicated time-dependent evolution which does not particularly favor the occurrence of fusion transitions. We can however make some progress if we use (2) to compute the second derivative of c_{nm} . Altogether, 32 terms arise from simply iterating (2), all of which have associated oscillatory phase factors. If we assume that the dominant behavior of the amplitudes can be found through retaining only the most slowly varying terms, we then obtain the approximate equation

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} c_{n,m} = -2 \left[\frac{H}{\hbar} \right]^2 \left(e^{-2i\omega_p t} c_{n,m+2} + 2c_{n,m} + e^{2i\omega_p t} c_{n,m-2} \right) \quad (4)$$

where we have assumed for simplicity that the matrix elements are constant (in n and in m , locally) and real. The solution of these equations normally does not in general yield any particular acceleration of a fusion rate. But in the limit that the magnitude of the interaction matrix element is much larger than the phonon energy

$$|H| \gg 2\hbar\omega_p \quad (5)$$

then the states are approximately degenerate relative to the coupling (that is the phase factors can be set to unity). The phonon generation rate is found to be

$$\gamma_p = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \frac{|H|}{\hbar} \quad (6)$$

Since the coupled equations (2) conserve energy, the fusion rate can be inferred from the rate at which phonons are generated; the result is

$$\gamma_f = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \frac{\omega_p}{\omega_n} \frac{|H|}{\hbar} \quad (7)$$

The requirement of (4) may be viewed as a fundamental constraint for the onset of coherent fusion. It would be a sufficient condition in the absence of phonon damping, which involves interactions of the lattice with external matter not included in this simple picture.

As a practical matter, the constraint of equation (4) is a relatively weak one. For example, consider a bar having a lowest acoustical mode of frequency 10^3 Hz, and let the interaction matrix element be 10^6 Hz \times \hbar . The resulting phonon generation rate is a substantial 1.1×10^7 sec⁻¹, corresponding to a fusion rate of 8×10^{-9} sec⁻¹. These numbers demonstrate that only a very small interaction matrix element is required to achieve the condition of coherency. Much larger coupling would be required to account for the cold fusion effects which have been reported. Nevertheless, from the arguments presented here, it seems possible that coherent fusion at relatively low rates may be a relatively common occurrence in highly deuterated systems.

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III. The Interaction Matrix Element

In the case of $E0$ coupling, the interaction matrix element between two lattice eigenfunctions is

$$\langle \Phi | H_I | \Phi_f \rangle = \langle \Phi_i | \sum_{jkl} \frac{Z_i e^2}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_{kl}^{cm}|} + \frac{Z_j e^2}{|\mathbf{r}_k - \mathbf{r}_{kl}^{cm}|} | \Phi_f \rangle \quad (8)$$

where we have assumed that the wavelength of the exchanged photon exceeds the rod dimensions as is appropriate for coupling to acoustical phonon modes. The summation index j is over all particles in the rod ($Z_j e$ is the particle charge) and the indices k and l are over fusing nucleons (\mathbf{r}_{kl}^{cm} is the center of mass coordinate). If a "Hartree" splitting is used, such that Φ_i and Φ_f are taken to be product states of a two nucleon wavefunctions and a lattice wavefunction, for example

$$\Phi_i = \phi_i(\mathbf{r}_k \mathbf{r}_l) \Phi_i^{kl}(\mathbf{r}_i \cdots \mathbf{r}_j, \mathbf{r}_m \cdots \mathbf{r}_N) \quad (9)$$

then the matrix element becomes

$$\langle \Phi_i | H_I | \Phi_f \rangle \approx \sum_{jkl} \langle \phi_i | \phi_j \rangle \langle \Phi_i^{kl} | \frac{2Z_j e^2}{|\langle \mathbf{r}_i \rangle - \mathbf{r}_{kl}^{cm}|} | \Phi_f^{kl} \rangle \quad (10)$$

In this result we assume that the interaction matrix element is dominated by long range contributions.

The matrix element is the product of an overlap integral and a lattice piece which is sensitive to the presence of excess charge. The overlap integral takes on values of 3×10^{-36} for an HD molecule and 2×10^{-43} for a D_2 molecule. If a neutron emission rate on the order of $10^{-24} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ occurs, then this corresponds to an overlap of about 10^{-23} .

In order to get a very crude estimate of the magnitude of the matrix element for the $p + d \longrightarrow {}^3\text{He} + \Delta E$ (lattice) reaction, one might crudely use

$$\langle \Phi_i | H_I | \Phi_j \rangle \sim \langle \phi_i | \phi_j \rangle N_{pd} N_e \frac{e^2}{\bar{r}} \frac{\Delta Q}{\bar{r}} \quad (11)$$

where N_{pd} is the number of proton-deuteron pairs, N_e is the number of excess charges, \bar{r} is a characteristic distance to the excess charges and ΔQ is a phonon displacement amplitude. If we use $\langle \phi_i | \phi_j \rangle = 10^{-36}$, $N_{pd} = 10^{23}$, $N_e = 10^{15}$, $\bar{r} = 1 \text{ mm}$ and $\Delta Q = 1 \mu$ (acoustical phonons), then we get an interaction energy of about 10^{-7} eV . In order to get power

generation at the watt level, most of the available phonon modes in the 100-1000 MHz range need to be involved in the coherent fusion process. Since the system has gain, it only needs to start at a low level and build up.

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IV. Summary and Discussion

We have suggested that if coupling occurs between a nuclear reaction and a lattice phonon mode, then there exists the possibility that the nuclear energy can be coupled coherently, and potentially quite rapidly into the lattice. The energy exchange involves the emission of a very large number of phonons, one phonon at a time, and may occur whenever the interaction energy greatly exceeds the phonon energy in an undamped system.

From work which will be reported elsewhere, it seems that there are two basic mechanisms which may be involved in phonon emission. The possibility that $d+d \rightarrow p+t + \Delta E(\text{lattice})$ has been remarked upon in section II. Additionally, the coupled (fusion/lattice) reactions $p+d \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + \Delta E(\text{lattice})$ and $d+d \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + \Delta E(\text{lattice})$ have the potential of occurring through electromagnetic $E0$ coupling. We have presented here only a crude estimate of the interaction matrix element in the $E0$ case here.

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A Simple Model for Coherent Fusion in the Presence of a Lattice

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ABSTRACT

A simple model for coherent fusion in the presence of a lattice is proposed. It is suggested that the reactions $p+d \rightarrow {}^3\text{He}$ and $d+d \rightarrow {}^4\text{He}$ can proceed through electric monopole (E0) interaction with the lattice through the emission of a very large number of acoustical phonons. This process would occur coherently, one phonon at a time. It is suggested in addition that the reaction $d+d \rightarrow p+t$ can also proceed coherently, mediated by strong force interactions and coupling to the phonons mechanically by virtue of the disparate mean interactions of the lattice with two deuterons versus a proton and triton.

I. Introduction

Fleischmann and Pons have recently claimed to have demonstrated heat production through nuclear fusion at near room temperature in deuterium-filled palladium rods.[1] There have been a number of reports of the observation of “cold fusion” effects in electrolysis experiments,²⁻⁷ and in gas cells.⁸⁻¹¹ There have also many a very large number of experiments which have attempted to reproduce the effects with no success whatsoever.¹²⁻¹⁶

At this point it is not generally accepted that there is cold fusion or that cold fusion effects are real. There is currently no understanding of what could possibly be responsible fusion at room temperature in an electrolysis cell. The fracture fusion mechanism¹⁷ has been offered to account for some of the observations,¹⁸⁻²¹ but it is hard to understand how fracture fusion could operate in a metal to produce sufficient quantities of deuterons at high enough energy to account for the reported levels of neutron or tritium (much less heat) production. There have been numerous works which have been devoted towards an examination of possible explanations of cold fusion.²²⁻⁴³

Cold fusion was unexpected and if substantiated, appears to be a very dominant factor at low temperature. There is currently some interest in developing a theory to account for whatever new physics is occurring (assuming that there is new physics involved); this work is motivated towards trying to find new mechanisms by which conventional fusion can be enhanced.

The purpose of this paper is to provide a simple model for exploring coherent nuclear reactions at low temperature in the presence of a lattice. We consider in this model the fusion process to be a coherent transition between nearly degenerate macroscopic states. As a result we find that the transition rate may be proportional to the transition matrix element rather than to its square, and this results in the possibility of a considerable enhancement of the fusion rate at low temperature.

The focus of our efforts has been the exotic and new reactions $p+d \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + 5.5 \text{ MeV}$ (lattice) (the primary conventional binary channel involves the emission of a gamma) and $d+d \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + 23.8 \text{ MeV}$ (lattice) (binary $d+d$ fusion reactions result primarily in either $p+t$ or ${}^3\text{He} + n$ [44]). The production of ${}^4\text{He}$ occurs only weakly in conventional dd

fusion reactions following gamma emission.[45] The problem of lattice coupling in nuclear reactions has not been of particular importance to date, and we are aware of no theoretical works describing how either ^3He or ^4He might be produced following fusion without free particle (neutron, proton, triton, gamma or other particle) emission.

It is proposed that a closely related mechanism can apply to the proposed exotic reaction $d+d \rightarrow p + t + 4.0 \text{ MeV}$ (lattice). There are many reactions which can proceed coherently in principle; as a practical matter, the increased coulomb barriers associated with higher Z reactions probably prohibit the realization of the effect in all cases except with hydrogen isotopes.

This work is organized as follows: in Section II we discuss coherent transitions between nearly degenerate states, and present the possibility that these degenerate states may be combined nuclear/lattice states. In section III, we argue that if the fusion process is coupled to the lattice through single phonon emission at a time, then the phonon emission can be drastically accelerated if the interaction energy is much greater than the phonon energy. In sections IV-VII, we consider the development of a formulation to attack the computation of the interaction matrix element.

II. Fusion as a Coherent Process

Nuclear reaction cross-sections are normally computed using time-dependent perturbation theory for transitions to a continuum. The basic formula which results from this type of analysis is Fermi's Golden Rule

$$\gamma = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} | \langle \Psi_f | H | \Psi_i \rangle |^2 \rho(E_f) \quad (II.1)$$

for appropriate choices of initial and final states Ψ_i and Ψ_f . The transition rates resulting from this picture vary as the square of the interaction matrix element as is usually found in quantum mechanical calculations. Conventional binary fusion reactions follow from this type of analysis; for binary dd fusion one normally obtains a transition rate which is proportional to e^{-2G} (where G is the Gamow factor), which leads to fusion rates which are known to be extremely small within a room temperature electrolysis cell.

Coherent processes can behave very differently. For example, consider a superposition of degenerate states

$$\Psi(t) = \sum_n c_n(t) \Phi_n e^{-\frac{iEt}{\hbar}} \quad (II.2)$$

and a static hamiltonian. The evolution equations for the amplitudes $c_n(t)$ might obey coupled equations of the form

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} c_0 = \langle 0 | H | 1 \rangle c_1$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} c_1 = \langle 1 | H | 2 \rangle c_2 + \langle 1 | H | 0 \rangle c_0$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} c_n = \langle n | H | n+1 \rangle c_{n+1} + \langle n | H | n-1 \rangle c_{n-1} \quad (II.3)$$

If all of the matrix elements $\langle i | H | j \rangle$ are equal, then it is simple to show that the quantity

$$\langle n \rangle \approx \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n |c_n|^2 \quad (II.4)$$

obeys

$$\frac{\partial^2 \langle n \rangle}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (II.5)$$

for large values $\langle n \rangle$. If so, then for large $\langle n \rangle$, the first derivative must be a constant

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle n \rangle \approx \gamma \quad (II.6)$$

The precise value of the constant is determined from the initial conditions assuming that $c_0 = 1$ at $t = 0$. The γ can be estimated by considering $\frac{\partial \langle n \rangle}{\partial t}$ for the first two modes, and one obtains

$$\gamma \approx \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{|\langle i | H | j \rangle|}{\hbar} \quad (II.7)$$

where the factor $4/\pi$ comes from an analytic solution of the coupled equations. In this case the transition rate is linear in the matrix element rather than quadratic.

This exercise takes on significance for the fusion problem if one considers the Φ_n states to be many-particle states of a palladium lattice filled with deuterium, where n denotes the number of fusion reactions which have occurred. If a nuclear lattice reaction $p+d \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + 5.5 \text{ MeV (lattice)}$ occurs in a palladium ball floating in space, nuclear energy is transferred to lattice vibrations conservatively. As a result no net change of macroscopic energy occurs and the two states are degenerate. Similar arguments apply if additional fusion reactions occur, and the set of macroscopic lattice states Φ_n where n fusion reactions of the types mentioned above have occurred form a degenerate set.

Once the reactions get going, in the limit that the average number of reactions $\langle n \rangle$ becomes large, the reactions proceed at a rate γ given by equation (II.7). This is especially important for cold fusion where the matrix element $\langle i | H | j \rangle$ contains a small tunneling factor, and presents the possibility that very large acceleration of the fusion process might be possible.

A consequence of these considerations is that for any nuclear reaction to be coherent, no free particle emission can occur. Associated with the emission of a free particle comes a large number of final states, and once these final states dephase, the fusion process becomes

nonreversible. Implicit in the "toy model" discussed here is the notion that coupling must proceed into a single final state, and that since matrix elements for reverse processes are equal in magnitude, that the process be reversible.

One further point to note is that in order for a coherent process to "appear" stronger than a competing incoherent process, it is not necessary that the interaction matrix element be larger (as will be discussed elsewhere).

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III. Emission of Phonons

Our picture of the coherent fusion process is a phonon laser scenario. The fusion energy is coupled into lattice phonons, one at a time in a rather interesting way. Let us consider a lattice in which a large number of s-wave HD molecules interact with a single phonon mode. In this case we may describe the lattice wavefunction as a superposition over both fusion (n) and phonon (m) states

$$\Psi(t) = \sum_n \sum_m c_{nm}(t) \Phi_{nm} e^{-\frac{iE_{nm}t}{\hbar}} \quad (III.1)$$

In this case, the summation is not over degenerate states, and this is reflected in phase factors appearing in the amplitude evolution equations. We shall assume that the fusion process is dominated by virtual transitions in which one fusion and one phonon transitions dominate over all higher order processes. In this case we find that

$$\begin{aligned} i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} c_{n,m} = & \langle n, m | H | n+1, m+1 \rangle e^{i(-\omega_n - \omega_p)t} c_{n+1, m+1} + \langle n, m | H | n+1, m-1 \rangle e^{i(-\omega_n + \omega_p)t} c_{n+1, m-1} \\ & + \langle n, m | H | n-1, m+1 \rangle e^{i(\omega_n - \omega_p)t} c_{n-1, m+1} + \langle n, m | H | n-1, m-1 \rangle e^{i(\omega_n + \omega_p)t} c_{n-1, m-1} \end{aligned} \quad (III.2)$$

where ω_n and ω_p are the nuclear and phonon energies divided by \hbar . In general, the phase factors appearing in (III.2) give rise to a transition rate with which is in general not linear in the interaction matrix element.

We can make some progress if we use (III.2) to compute the second derivative of c_{nm} . Altogether 32 terms arise from simply iterating (III.2), and all terms have associated oscillatory phase factors. If we assume that the dominant behavior of the amplitudes can be found through retaining only the most slowly varying terms, then we obtain the approximate equation

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} c_{n,m} = -2 \left[\frac{H}{\hbar} \right]^2 \left(e^{-2i\omega_p t} c_{n, m+2} + 2c_{n, m} + e^{2i\omega_p t} c_{n, m-2} \right) \quad (III.3)$$

where we have assumed that the matrix element is locally constant and real. The solution of these equations normally do not provide any particular acceleration of a fusion rate. But in the limit that the magnitude of the interaction matrix element is much larger than the phonon energy

$$|H| \gg 2\hbar\omega_p \quad (III.4)$$

then the states are approximately degenerate relative to the coupling, and the phonon generation rate becomes

$$\gamma_p = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \frac{|H|}{\hbar} \quad (III.5)$$

The associated fusion rate is

$$\gamma = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \frac{\omega_p}{\omega_n} \frac{|H|}{\hbar} \quad (III.6)$$

The requirement of (III.4) may be viewed as a fundamental constraint for the onset of coherent fusion. It would be a sufficient condition in the absence of phonon damping, which involves interactions of the lattice with exterior matter not included in this simple picture.

As a practical matter, the constraint of equation (III.4) is a relatively weak one. For example, consider a bar with a lowest acoustical mode with amplitude of 10^3 Hz, and let the interaction matrix element be 10^6 Hz \times \hbar . The resulting phonon generation rate is a substantial 1.1×10^7 sec⁻¹. This corresponds to a fusion rate of 8×10^{-9} sec⁻¹. Hence coherent fusion can proceed slowly, and may be endemic in highly deuterated systems.

In order to obtain fusion rates on the order of those reported in the experiments exhibiting positive cold fusion effects, one would require much larger interaction matrix elements, higher energy phonon modes and coherent emission in a large number of phonon modes.

From these considerations, we can obtain a rough estimate of phonon frequencies which would be involved if this type of mechanism were involved in heat production as has been

claimed to have been observed. If we assume that many modes are fusing coherently (the rates for individual modes add), then the total fusion rate is

$$\gamma = \sum_j \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \frac{\omega_j}{\omega_n} \frac{H_j}{\hbar} \quad (III.7)$$

If we assume that the interaction matrix element is a large multiple of the phonon energy ($H_j = \eta_j \hbar \omega_j$), then the total fusion rate is

$$\gamma = \sum_j \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \eta_j \frac{\omega_j^2}{\omega_n} \quad (III.8)$$

The number of modes which are available at a phonon frequency ω_j is on the order of $3V\omega_j^2 d\omega_j / (2\pi c)^3$, where c is the sound speed and V is the volume involved. The total fusion rate becomes approximately

$$\gamma \approx \frac{12\sqrt{2}V}{8\pi^4 \omega_n c^3} \int_0^{\omega_{max}} \eta(\omega) \omega^4 d\omega \quad (III.9)$$

Under the assumption that η is frequency independent, we obtain the following estimate for the total fusion rate

$$\gamma \approx \frac{60\sqrt{2}V\omega_{max}^5}{8\pi^4 \omega_n c^3} \quad (III.10)$$

The maximum phonon frequency for a given fusion rate γ is found to be

$$\omega_{max} \approx \left[\frac{2\pi^4 c^3 \omega_n \gamma}{15\sqrt{2}\eta V} \right]^{1/5} \quad (III.11)$$

If we adopt $c = 3 \times 10^5$ cm/sec, $\omega_n = 5.5$ MeV/ \hbar , $\gamma = 10^{13}$ sec⁻¹, $V = 1$ cm³ and $\eta = 10^6$, we then obtain $\omega_{max} = 1.8 \times 10^9$ radians/sec. From this exercise we speculate that if nuclear heat production is occurring in the cold fusion experiments, and if the heat is produced by a coherent mechanism similar to what is under discussion here, then the phonon modes which may be involved are in the 100-1000 Mhz spectral regime.

We should note at this point that neutron emission is fundamentally an incoherent process, and such reactions proceed with a rate which is proportional to the square of

the interaction matrix element. As a result, it is possible that the coherent reactions can dominate over the incoherent reactions by large factors. This will be discussed further elsewhere.

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IV. The Interaction Matrix Element

We now must consider the computation of the interaction matrix element which couples a lattice state with n fusions and m phonons to another lattice state with $n \pm 1$ fusions and $m \pm 1$ phonons. There are two distinct mechanisms under consideration: an “electrostatic” mechanism for coherent fusion with single particle (^3He or ^4He) production, and a second “mechanical” mechanism for coherent fusion with two particle ($p+t$) production. The matrix elements for the two processes are based on the electromagnetic and strong force hamiltonians, respectively.

Associated with such a picture is a decomposition of the lattice hamiltonian into a piece which preserves fusion number n , and a second piece which does not. The hamiltonian in our model taken to be

$$H = \left[\sum_i \frac{\mathbf{p}_i^2}{2m_i} + \sum_{i < i'} V_{ii'}^{em} + \sum_{i < i'} V_{ii'}^s \right] \quad (IV.1)$$

where V^{em} is the electromagnetic interaction, and V^s is the strong force interaction which we include between hydrogen isotopes. The decomposition which we require is

$$H = \Lambda_{nn} H \Lambda_{nn} + H_I \quad (IV.2)$$

where the Λ_{nn} operator eliminates interactions which result in fusions, and the remaining part of the hamiltonian is denoted by H_I . We adopt the notation H_o to denote $\Lambda_{nn} H \Lambda_{nn}$.

The interaction matrix elements required for the cold fusion theory can be expressed in terms of the eigenfunctions of H_o , which obey

$$H_o \Phi_n(\Gamma) = E_n(\Gamma) \Phi_n(\Gamma) \quad (IV.3)$$

These eigenfunctions are very complicated and cannot be used to numerically evaluate fusion rates except formally; our purpose here is to attempt to provide a formalism, and we will consider specific lattice models elsewhere. The total lattice wavefunction is then

$$\Psi = \sum_n \sum_{\Gamma} a_n(\Gamma) \Phi_n(\Gamma) \quad (IV.4)$$

The complete interaction matrix element is given by

$$\langle \Psi_i | H_I | \Psi_f \rangle = \sum_n \sum_{\sigma=-1,1} \sum_{\Gamma} \sum_{\Gamma'} a_n^*(\Gamma) a_{n+\sigma}(\Gamma') \langle \Phi_n(\Gamma) | H_I | \Phi_{n+\sigma}(\Gamma') \rangle \quad (IV.5)$$

The eigenstates denoted by Γ and Γ' differ by one phonon in an acoustical mode, although this concept is at this point not really very precise. Our picture is that the phonon structure of the lattice will be nearly identical in the case of a lattice with n fusions and with $n + 1$ fusions, especially so in the case of acoustical phonons. It is in this spirit that we say that the states differ by a single phonon. A more precise way of counting the modes for a one dimensional lattice is to count nodes, and define the acoustical mode in question to be the one with the same number of nodes. It is very likely that there will be many phonon modes which are involved in the fusion process simultaneously, and each of these will support coherent fusion chains independently of one another, similar to the situation of a multimode laser.

In principle, the phonon modes involved in this discussion may be optical phonon modes. Such a suggestion is motivated by noting that optical phonons involve relative nuclear motion which enhances the tunneling probability relative to acoustical phonons. The counter argument is that the interaction energy required to meet the criterion of section III is lower by three to five orders of magnitude for acoustical phonons.

V. Hartree Splitting

The interaction matrix element is proportional to the overlap integral of the two fusing nucleons, and as such is proportional to a tunneling factor (e^{-G}). It was observed earlier that one major difference between coherent fusion and incoherent (conventional) fusion was the dependence on the tunneling factor; incoherent fusion rates are proportional to the square of the matrix element (e^{-2G}). In this and following sections, we shall isolate this dependence through the use of a Hartree formulation.

Let the projected lattice hamiltonian be divided into three parts

$$H_o = H_A(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) + H_B(\mathbf{r}_3, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) + H_{AB} \quad (V.1)$$

where the two fusing nucleons have coordinates \mathbf{r}_1 and \mathbf{r}_2 . The hamiltonian H_A includes effective inter-deuteron forces which account for electron correlations and a strong force potential. Within the Hartree framework, the eigenfunctions $\Phi_n(\Gamma)$ may be expressed as a product of a two-particle wavefunction and a many-particle wavefunction

$$\Phi_n(\Gamma) = \phi_n^A(\Gamma_A) \phi_n^B(\Gamma_B) \quad (V.2)$$

which satisfy Hartree equations

$$[H_A + \langle \phi_n^B(\Gamma_B) | H_{AB} | \phi_n^B(\Gamma_B) \rangle] \phi_n^A = \epsilon_n^A(\Gamma_A) \phi_n^A(\Gamma_A) \quad (V.3)$$

$$[H_B + \langle \phi_n^A(\Gamma_A) | H_{AB} | \phi_n^A(\Gamma_A) \rangle] \phi_n^B = \epsilon_n^B(\Gamma_B) \phi_n^B(\Gamma_B) \quad (V.4)$$

The interaction matrix element of (IV.5) can be written as

$$\langle \Psi_i | H_I | \Psi_f \rangle = \sum_n \sum_{\sigma=-1,1} \sum_{\Gamma} \sum_{\Gamma'} \sum_k a_n^*(\Gamma) a_{n+\sigma}(\Gamma') \langle \phi_n^A(\Gamma_A) \phi_n^B(\Gamma_B) | H_I | \phi_{n+\sigma}^A(\Gamma'_A) \phi_{n+\sigma}^B(\Gamma'_B) \rangle_{kl} \quad (V.5)$$

where the indices k and l denote the nucleons which are undergoing fusion.

VI. The Electromagnetic Monopole Interaction

If we consider the reactions $p + d \rightarrow {}^3\text{He}$ or $d+d \rightarrow {}^4\text{He}$, then the only terms in the interaction hamiltonian H_I which can provide the requisite coupling between the nuclear scale and the atomic scale are electromagnetic terms. The dominant coupling occurs through the E0 interaction; conventional $d+d \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + \gamma$ reactions at low energy proceed through E2 coupling to the the D-state admixture of the alpha wavefunction. But the virtual E0 interaction will be considerably stronger as it can be much longer range, and involves an overlap integral rather than a quadrupole matrix element.

The E0 coupling for a low energy photon comes about by taking the lowest order term in a series expansion of the coulomb interaction

$$\frac{e^2}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|} = e^2 \sum_{\nu} (2\nu + 1) \frac{r_{<}^{\nu}}{r_{>}^{\nu+1}} P_{\nu}(\cos \theta_{ij}) \quad (VI.1)$$

The monopole term is $e^2/r_{>}$. In the case of E0 coupling with a higher energy photon (coupling over distances of the order of a wavelength or larger), a more sophisticated version of the E0 operator is required. In this case the corresponding photon interaction becomes

$$\frac{e^2}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|} \rightarrow \frac{2e^2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\omega + k} \frac{\sin k |\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|} = \frac{2e^2}{\pi} \frac{f(\omega |\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|)}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|} \quad (VI.2)$$

where ω is the radial frequency of the exchanged photon, and where

$$f(z) = Ci(z) \sin(z) - si(z) \cos(z) \quad (VI.3)$$

The multipole expansion of this more sophisticated photon operator is

$$\frac{2e^2}{\pi} \frac{f(\omega |\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|)}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|} = \frac{2e^2}{\pi} \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} (2\nu + 1) I_{\nu}(\omega, r_i, r_j) P_{\nu}(\cos \theta_{ij}) \quad (VI.4)$$

where

$$I_{\nu}(\omega, r_1, r_2) = \int \frac{k}{\omega + k} j_{\nu}(kr_1) j_{\nu}(kr_2) dk \quad (VI.5)$$

The E0 term is found to be

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{e^2}{r_{>}} &\rightarrow \frac{2e^2}{\pi} I_0(\omega, r_i, r_j) \\ &= \frac{e^2}{\pi \omega r_i r_j} \left\{ \ln \frac{r_j + r_i}{r_j - r_i} + g[\omega(r_j + r_i)] - g[\omega(r_j - r_i)] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (VI.6)$$

where

$$g(z) = -Ci(z) \cos z - si(z) \sin z \quad (VI.7)$$

This more sophisticated version of the E0 operator behaves like $e^2/r_{>}$ over distances small compared to the wavelength of the exchanged photon, and goes as $2e^2/\pi\omega r_{>}^2$ in the limit that $r_{>}$ is much greater than a wavelength.

The wavelength of the exchanged photon can easily be on the order of the rod size or larger for coupling to acoustical phonons. Conversely, the interaction region is smaller in the case of coupling to optical phonons, since the the photon wavelength becomes significantly smaller than the rod dimensions.

VII. The Matrix Element for the Electromagnetic Coupling

Using the results of the last section for the E0 interaction, the matrix element of (V.5) becomes

$$\langle \Psi_i | H_I | \Psi_f \rangle = \frac{2e^2}{\pi} \sum_n \sum_{\sigma=-1,1} \sum_{\Gamma} \sum_{\Gamma'} \sum_j \sum_{kl} Z_j a_n^*(\Gamma) a_{n+\sigma}(\Gamma') \\ \langle \phi_n^A(\Gamma_A) \phi_n^B(\Gamma_B) | [I_0(\omega, | \mathbf{r}_k - \mathbf{r}_{kl}^{cm} |, | \mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{r}_{kl}^{cm} |) + I_0(\omega, | \mathbf{r}_l - \mathbf{r}_{kl}^{cm} |, | \mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{r}_{kl}^{cm} |)] | \phi_{n+\sigma}^A(\Gamma'_A) \phi_{n+\sigma}^B(\Gamma'_B) \rangle \quad (VII.1)$$

where \mathbf{r}_{kl}^{cm} is the center of mass coordinate for the pair of nucleons k and l . For the reactions $p+d \rightarrow {}^3\text{He}$ and $d+d \rightarrow {}^4\text{He}$, the only contributions to the interaction matrix element come from regions of small (fermi) relative separation between the fusing nucleons. In this case, we can simplify (VII.1) somewhat to obtain

$$\langle \Psi_i | H_I | \Psi_f \rangle = \frac{4e^2}{\pi} \sum_n \sum_{\sigma=-1,1} \sum_{\Gamma} \sum_{\Gamma'} \sum_j \sum_{kl} Z_j a_n^*(\Gamma) a_{n+\sigma}(\Gamma') \\ \langle \phi_n^A(\Gamma_A) | \phi_{n+\sigma}^A(\Gamma'_A) \rangle \langle \phi_n^B(\Gamma_B) | I_0(\omega, 0, | \mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{r}_{kl}^{cm} |) | \phi_{n+\sigma}^B(\Gamma'_B) \rangle \quad (VII.2)$$

where we have assumed that most of the contribution from the E0 coupling comes from long range interactions (so that \mathbf{r}_{kl}^{cm} can be taken to be moderately well-defined in the argument of I_0). In this equation we have achieved an explicit separation between the nuclear part (the overlap integral of the nucleons) and the lattice part of the interaction matrix element.

The overlap integral includes the tunneling probability, and can in principle be computed with relative ease from a two particle Hartree calculation. There is some information concerning the magnitude of the overlap integral from calculations in the literature. For example, the decay rate for D_2 decay to ${}^3\text{He}+n$ of [28] can be used to find $\langle \phi_n^A(\Gamma_A) | \phi_{n+\sigma}^A(\Gamma'_A) \rangle \approx 2 \times 10^{-43}$. Leggett and Baym have given a rigorous upper limit for D_2 decay in metals, and this can be used to get an upper bound of $\langle \phi_n^A(\Gamma_A) | \phi_{n+\sigma}^A(\Gamma'_A) \rangle \approx 6 \times 10^{-35}$. The claimed experimental observations of neutrons would yield an overlap integral of about 10^{-23} for a neutron emission rate of $10^{-24} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ per D_2 pair. The overlap for a ground state HD molecule is roughly 3×10^{-36} .

The computation of the piece of the interaction matrix element which includes the lattice part of the coulomb interaction requires some effort. As an extremely crude ballpark estimate of the term, one might imagine that it would be on the order of the product of the number of s-wave deuteron pairs in the lattice which have large tunneling probability, the number of excess charges accessible within a wavelength of the exchanged photon, e^2 and some characteristic inverse distance between the fusing nucleons and the excess charge.

It appears possible that in regions where numerically $\sim 10^{23}$ pd pairs occur with substantial (although not prohibited) overlap integrals, and in the vicinity ($10^{-2} - 10^{-1}$ cm) of a very large amount of excess charge (10^{15} excess charges), that the interaction matrix element has the possibility of being large enough to exceed the phonon energy of some acoustical phonon modes. The $p + d \rightarrow {}^3\text{He}$ reaction would have a much larger interaction matrix element due to the smaller reduced mass of the proton/deuteron system than the interaction matrix element for the $d+d \rightarrow {}^4\text{He}$ reaction, and as a result would be more likely to occur in a system where both protons and deuterons are present.

A scenario which is consistent with this model is one where p+d reactions occur at relatively low phonon frequency initially, and as the presence of phonons improves the overlap integrals, the reactions increase. In some lattices, the phonon population might become large enough to begin driving the $d+d \rightarrow {}^4\text{He}$ and $d+d \rightarrow p+t$ reactions, with the associated increase in phonon emission.

VII. Summary and Discussion

We have proposed a model for coherent fusion in which the nuclear energy is released into the acoustical phonon modes of a lattice. We have argued that the coupling of the nuclear energy to the phonons can occur rapidly if the interaction couples energy one phonon at a time with an interaction energy which exceeds the phonon energy.

The new coherent reactions $p+d \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + \Delta E(\text{lattice})$ and $d+d \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + \Delta E(\text{lattice})$ can proceed through electromagnetic E0 coupling of the nucleons to excess charge in the lattice, and we have provided an approach with which to address the computation of the interaction matrix element.

We postulate that the reaction $d+d \rightarrow p+t + \Delta E(\text{lattice})$ can also proceed coherently, and that it can be calculated by evaluating equation (IV.5) using the strong force terms in H_I . The strong force is a short range force and cannot by itself couple to the rest of the lattice. In this case, the generation of a phonon would have to occur as a secondary process, brought about through the differences in lattice interactions with $d+d$ versus $p+t$. For example, a substitution of $p + t$ for $d+d$ will alter the phonon spectrum through differences in local masses. The forces felt by nearby nucleons due to a proton will be larger than that for a deuteron due to the larger zero point energy of the proton, and this may provide a secondary mechanism for phonon generation.

Reactions mediated by the strong force do not require excess charge to be present. As a result, we consider the $p+d \rightarrow {}^3\text{He}$ and $d+d \rightarrow {}^4\text{He}$ reactions to be “electrical” coherent reactions, and the $d+d \rightarrow p+t$ reaction to be a “mechanical” coherent reaction, if they occur in the manner outlined in this paper.

As a result of the arguments which have been given in this work, we propose that three new coherent reactions may proceed by two distinct mechanisms. Of these reactions, the $p+d$ reaction should be the easiest to exploit because of the smaller reduced mass (and hence larger tunneling probability). The coherent $d+d \rightarrow p+t$ reaction may be responsible for the reported observation of tritium production in electrolysis cells. The ${}^4\text{He}$ branch is probably the most difficult to observe at large rate, but would have the best energy production per unit mass (fuel) ratio.

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August 21, 1989

TO: Members of the Energy Research Advisory Board and the Cold Fusion Panel

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Searches for low-temperature nuclear fusion of deuterium in palladium

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A series of experiments has been performed to determine whether nuclear fusion processes occur in palladium rods that have been electrochemically charged with deuterium. With a variety of metallurgical pretreatment procedures and different electrolytes, no evidence has been obtained for any excess enthalpy, neutron, gamma ray, tritium or helium production during electrolysis of D₂O with palladium cathodes.

IN response to claims of unusual nuclear processes occurring at or near ambient temperature and pressure¹, we report the results of a detailed series of experiments on the behaviour of palladium rods that have been electrochemically charged with deuterium. Employing a series of metallurgical pretreatment procedures and several different electrolytes, we have not found evidence for any excess enthalpy, neutrons, γ -rays, helium or tritium. Experiments performed with sensitive neutron and γ -ray detectors have allowed us to place stringent upper bounds on the rate of nuclear fusion events occurring in these systems.

Preparation of electrolytic cells

We used several different sources of Pd in these experiments: 2.2-mm- and 3.8-mm-diameter cold-worked Pd rods and Pd sponge (>99.9% Pd) were obtained from David Fell, Inc. (Los Angeles); 1.0-mm-diameter cold-worked Pd rods (>99.9% Pd) were obtained from AT&T Bell Laboratories and from Aesar, Inc.; 0.25-mm-diameter wire (>99.99% Pd) was obtained from Engelhard Industries; a Pd ellipsoid, having a major axis of 3 cm and minor axes of 0.7 cm and ~0.44 cm respectively, was obtained by r.f. melting of a Pd ingot (>99.999% Pd) in an argon atmosphere. Portions of the 1.0-mm- and 2.2-mm-diameter rods were recast by melting the Pd at 1,600 °C for 5 min with either unregulated cooling to ambient temperature or by cooling at a rate of 50 °C min⁻¹ through the melting point. The recasting procedures were performed in Al₂O₃ tubes under 1 atm of CO(g) and yielded Pd rods of 2.1-mm- and 2.5-mm-diameter, respectively. In addition, the Pd sponge material was formed into 2.5-mm rods, after melting with an acetylene torch, by centrifugal casting. All cast rods were smoothed with sandpaper and ultrasonically cleaned in D₂O before use in the electrochemical cell.

We made a stock solution of 1.0M LiOD by adding a weighed amount of Li wire to 99.5% D₂O (Aldrich); immediately before use we diluted this stock solution to 0.1M LiOD with D₂O. Similarly, we prepared 0.1M LiOH from Li wire and deionized H₂O. In some cases, we pre-electrolysed the solutions before use, using Pt working and counter electrodes². The electrochemical cells for neutron, γ -ray and tritium measurements were typically 20-cm³ glass reaction vessels fitted with

polypropylene caps to prevent exchange of D₂O with ambient H₂O. The caps also had a small vent for the evolving gases, and the electrode leads were sealed with epoxy resin to the cap of the vessel. The extent of H/D exchange in the D₂O electrolyte was measured by ¹H NMR integration of the H₂O peak relative to a benzoic acid standard; in a typical electrolysis cell, the D₂O was found to contain 0.8 atom% ¹H after 540 h of operation.

The Pd rods were generally placed in the centre of the glass reaction vessel and were surrounded by a Pt-foil, wire or gauze counter electrode. A cathodic current was maintained from initiation until the end of all experiments to avoid outgassing of the D from the Pd rod. The potential of the Pd cathode during electrolysis was measured relative to a Pd-wire reference electrode charged with D to the α - β phase transition³; generally the Pd rods were charged to -1.5 V relative to this reference potential (see below) at current densities of 64 mA cm⁻², and the resistance-corrected charging potential was ~-0.8 V relative to the Pd/D reference. A charged specimen (0.025-cm-diameter \times 2.3-cm-length rod, charged at 75 mA cm⁻² for >12 h) had an open-circuit potential of <-0.60 V relative to a Pd/D reference electrode, as determined by current-interrupt methods⁴ (5.0 ms after current interruption). Measurements of the volume of D₂ gas liberated from three separate electrochemically charged D/Pd samples (each 0.25-cm diameter \times 2.5-cm length) were made by heating them with a propane torch, in a quartz tube preloaded with Ar, until gas evolution ceased. The D/Pd stoichiometries of 0.77, 0.79 and 0.80 obtained from these measurements were taken to be representative of the D/Pd stoichiometry for the charged cathodes used in this work. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopic (XPS) analysis of a 0.25 \times 2.5-cm electrode, after two weeks under constant-current electrolysis conditions in 0.1M LiOD/D₂O, showed the presence of Pd and no signal above background in the Li region (that is, less than monolayer equivalents of Li in the 30-Å escape depth of the photoemitted electrons). We subjected samples to a variety of pretreatments, including recasting, vacuum annealing and anodization⁵. Also, current levels were varied to include oscillating-current pulses, abrupt current steps and/or constant currents for the duration of an experiment.

Neutron measurements

Table 1 lists the known exoergic nuclear reactions of deuterium (²H) with all stable or long-lived isotopes of hydrogen, helium and lithium, together with the energies released in the reactions. At low laboratory energies (a few keV), reactions (b) and (c) occur with about equal probability and with ~10⁷ times the probability of reaction (d)⁶. Reaction (e) occurs with ~10⁵ times the yield of (f). At the much lower energies relevant to the present work at ambient temperature, interaction-barrier considerations lead one to expect that reaction (a) should occur with the highest probability⁷, followed by reactions (b) and (c) (about equal probabilities), then (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j) (k) and

(l), in order of decreasing probability. Table 1 also lists the number of reactions per second that would be needed to produce an output power of 1 W for each of the reactions under consideration.

The neutron detector used in our measurements has been recently developed⁸, and is somewhat similar to that described in ref. 9. It consists of a 40-cm cube of polyethylene with a 10×10-cm open horizontal channel through the centre, in which the electrolysis cells were placed. Thermalized neutrons were detected with twelve ³He proportional counters embedded in the cube around the central channel. The cube was surrounded by a 0.6-mm-thick cadmium layer, a 10-cm-thick passive polyethylene shield, a 2π array of 2.5-cm-thick plastic scintillator paddles and a 25-cm-thick passive paraffin-wax shield. In some experiments, we used only 8 counters (14% efficiency), whereas in other experiments we used as many as 11 counters (20% efficiency); to account for this variation, we made appropriate calibrations and foreground/background comparisons for each run. Software cuts in the pulse height spectra were made to reject small signals from γ-rays and preamp noise, and higher energy α-particles. Further cuts were made on the timing spectra between the paddles and counters to reject cosmic-muon-induced neutron production inside the cube. The remaining background rate of 80–120 counts h⁻¹ was due to roughly equal contributions from alpha emission from the counter walls and from high-energy neutrons produced by cosmic rays outside the cube.

Table 2 summarizes a series of experiments designed to detect the emission of neutrons from the samples. In no case did we observe a statistically significant neutron count that exceeded the background level. Figure 1 displays the neutron detection rate as a function of time for a representative counting period. In this particular series of runs, background runs with dummy cells were interspersed between foreground runs for four fully charged cells. All runs depicted in Fig. 1, as well as all other runs performed, agreed with the average rate of ~610 neutrons per hour, within the combined statistical and systematic errors. We have thus established an upper limit on the net neutron rate (that is, foreground minus background) of 100 neutrons per

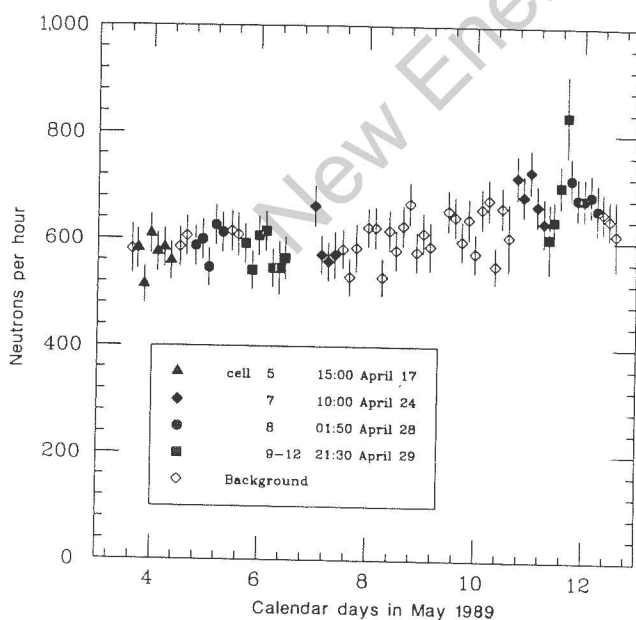


FIG. 1 Neutron rate for various runs with and without electrolysis cells. For each run, the data shown are the detector counts, divided by the efficiency, and the run duration (~3 h). The errors include only the statistical uncertainty; an estimate of the systematic uncertainty was calculated by determining the excess variance among background runs. The times in the inset refer to the initial application of cathodic current to each cell, and the current was maintained continuously through the analysis period.

TABLE 1 Low-energy deuteron fusion reactions

	Reaction	Energy release (MeV)	Reactions per second per 1 W output
a	$^1\text{H} + ^2\text{H} \rightarrow ^3\text{He} + \gamma$	5.5	1.1×10^{12}
b	$^2\text{H} + ^2\text{H} \rightarrow ^3\text{He} + \text{n}$	3.3	1.9×10^{12}
c	$^2\text{H} + ^2\text{H} \rightarrow ^3\text{H} + ^1\text{H}$	4.0	1.6×10^{12}
d	$^2\text{H} + ^2\text{H} \rightarrow ^4\text{He} + \gamma$	23.8	2.6×10^{11}
e	$^2\text{H} + ^3\text{H} \rightarrow ^4\text{He} + \text{n}$	17.6	3.6×10^{11}
f	$^2\text{H} + ^3\text{H} \rightarrow ^5\text{He} + \gamma$	16.7	3.7×10^{11}
g	$^2\text{H} + ^3\text{He} \rightarrow ^4\text{He} + ^1\text{H}$	18.4	3.4×10^{11}
h	$^2\text{H} + ^4\text{He} \rightarrow ^6\text{Li} + \gamma$	1.5	4.2×10^{12}
i	$^2\text{H} + ^6\text{Li} \rightarrow 2^4\text{He}$	22.4	2.8×10^{11}
j	$^2\text{H} + ^6\text{Li} \rightarrow ^7\text{Li} + ^1\text{H}$	5.0	1.3×10^{12}
k	$^2\text{H} + ^6\text{Li} \rightarrow ^7\text{Be} + \text{n}$	3.4	1.8×10^{12}
l	$^2\text{H} + ^7\text{Li} \rightarrow 2^4\text{He} + \text{n}$	15.1	4.1×10^{11}

hour at the 95% confidence level. For the 0.22×10 -cm Pd rod, this corresponds to an upper limit of 0.070 neutrons per cm³ Pd per s, which contrasts with the specific neutron flux of 3.2×10^4 neutrons per cm³ Pd per s reported in previous work¹. For a D/Pd ratio of 0.80, the 1σ upper bound of 73 neutrons per cm³ Pd per h for the 0.44×3 -cm Pd ellipsoid (Table 2) corresponds to an upper limit, at the 95%-confidence level, of 1.5×10^{-24} D(d, n) fusions per d-d pair per second.

Gamma ray measurements

We detected γ-rays using a high-purity intrinsic-germanium detector (150 cm³) and either a 7.6-cm-diameter × 7.6-cm-length NaI scintillator or a 15 × 15 × 25-cm NaI scintillator. The detectors and source cells were shielded by 10 cm of lead. In the later runs, a plastic scintillator paddle was used to reject muon-coincident events.

Table 2 presents the results of various runs; no statistically significant evidence was obtained for γ-ray production from any of the electrolysis cells. The entire γ-energy foreground spectrum from 30 keV to 6 MeV is displayed in Fig. 2; for all of the Pd electrolysis cells, both the foreground and background spectra were virtually identical to this spectrum. Our sensitivity places a conservative upper limit of <200 fusions per hour from reaction (a) because of the absence of the expected peaks from a 5.5-MeV γ-ray. Also, no γ-rays at 23.8 MeV have been seen in long-duration NaI-detector runs (Table 2). Furthermore, we have observed no excess bremsstrahlung or annihilation radiation which would be expected from reaction (d) if 23.8-MeV e⁺e⁻ pairs were emitted¹⁰ instead of 23.8-MeV γ-rays. The Ge-detector gamma-ray spectra also showed no evidence for γ-ray lines from the Coulomb excitation of the various Pd isotopes by protons and/or α-particles from reactions (c), (e), (g), (i), (j) or (l).

We also note that an authentic 2.223-MeV γ-ray signal originating from thermal-neutron capture in hydrogen (2 kHz ²⁵²Cf source placed in a H₂O bath) and observed with a 7.6 × 7.6-cm NaI detector has a much larger width (as a result of the intrinsic instrumental resolution limitation of NaI) than the γ-ray spectrum presented in previous work¹, and also displays a Compton edge just below the full-energy (2.223 MeV) peak that is missing in the published spectrum. For these reasons, we can conclude that the published peak¹ does not arise from thermalized neutrons. During the course of our studies, an independent analysis of the γ-ray peak was performed by Petrasso *et al.*¹¹, who reached similar conclusions.

If the known $^2\text{H} + ^2\text{H}$ reactions (b), (c) and (d) were to generate 10 W of power¹, with their known relative yields, $\sim 8 \times 10^{12}$ neutrons s⁻¹, $\sim 8 \times 10^{12}$ tritium atoms s⁻¹ and $\sim 8 \times 10^5$ 23.8-MeV-γ-rays s⁻¹ should be produced, respectively (see Table 1). Similarly, 10 W of power generated by reaction (a) should produce $\sim 10^{13}$ 5.5-MeV-γ-rays s⁻¹. Alternatively, 10 W of power

TABLE 2 Summary of neutron and photon detection experiments

Cell no.	Cathode dimensions* (cm)	Comments	Electrolyte	t_a^\dagger (h)	γ Detection ‡			n Detection	
					Start § (h)	upper limit $ $		Start § (h)	upper limit $ $ (n per cm ³ Pd per h)
						5.5 MeV (γ per cm ³ Pd per h)	23.8 MeV (γ per cm ³ Pd per h)		
1	0.0254 \times 0.2	99.99% Pd \parallel no high I or redox activation	1.0M LiOH, D ₂ O	0.45	0 $^\#$	**	**	—	—
2	0.0254 \times 0.2	99.99% Pd \parallel no act.	1.0M LiOH 50:50, D ₂ O:H ₂ O	0.45	0 $^\#$	2.2×10^6	—	—	—
3	0.0254 \times 8	99.99% Pd \parallel 300 °C, 10^{-6} torr 2 h	0.1M LiOD, D ₂ O	0.45	—	—	—	0	2.9×10^4
4	hollow cylinder o.d.=0.52, i.d.=0.47 l=2.5	>99.9% Pd $\dagger\dagger$ no act.	0.1M LiOD, D ₂ O	10	0	620	—	51	820
5	0.1 \times 3.7	99.99% Pd $\dagger\dagger$ 350 °C, Ar 3 h	0.1M LiOD, D ₂ O	6.9	14 204	4,700 3,000	4.2×10^5 4.0×10^5	0 38 93 465 559	3,200 2,800 3,600 2,900 4,700
6	0.22 \times 10	pulsed electrolysis $\S\S$ >99.9% Pd $\parallel\parallel$ 300 °C, 10^{-6} torr 2 h	0.1M LiOD, D ₂ O	33.6	570	1,100	—	—	—
					0	350	2.9×10^4	34	210
					86	240	3.0×10^4	134	200
					258	470	3.0×10^4	278	180
					421	140	3.4×10^4	—	—
7	0.25 \times 0.8	>99.99% Pd cast $^\#^\#$ no act.	0.1M LiOD, D ₂ O	43.4	627 $\parallel\parallel$ 33 193 291 $\parallel\parallel$	220 1,800 1,500 3,200	1.3×10^4 2.9×10^5 2.9×10^5 7.4×10^4	223	1,700
8	$\sim 0.44 \times 0.7 \times 2.95$	>99.999% Pd remelted *** 300 °C, 10^{-6} torr 3 h	0.1M LiOD, D ₂ O	~ 130	36 180 $\parallel\parallel$	70 85	1.2×10^4 3.3×10^3	161 328	73 110
9-12	0.25 \times 2.5	>99.9% Pd cast $\dagger\dagger\dagger$ 300 °C, 10^{-6} torr 12 h	0.1M LiOD, D ₂ O	43.4	131 $\parallel\parallel$	420	3.5×10^3	140	130
		stepped current $\dagger\dagger\dagger$			227 $\parallel\parallel$	160	3.5×10^3	158	200

* Cathodes were rods except where otherwise noted. Dimensions indicated are: diameter \times length.

† The activation time, $t_a = r^2/D$, where r is the radius of the cathode and $D = 10^{-7}$ cm² s⁻¹.

‡ Photon counting experiments were performed using a Ge detector and a 7.6 \times 7.6-cm NaI scintillation detector in parallel, except where otherwise noted.

§ Time in hours at which either photon or neutron counting was initiated, measured from the initiation time of the cell. Typical durations for photon and neutron counting sessions were ~ 6 h.

$||$ The estimated upper limit for neutron or photon flux from each cell expressed as the flux per unit Pd-cathode volume: For $n_t > n_b$, flux = $[(n_t - n_b) + (\sigma_t^2 + \sigma_b^2 + \sigma_{sys}^2)^{0.5}] / (\epsilon V_c)$; for $n_t < n_b$, flux = $(\sigma_t^2 + \sigma_b^2 + \sigma_{sys}^2)^{0.5} / (\epsilon V_c)$, where n_t and n_b are the foreground and background count totals, σ_t and σ_b are the respective standard deviations, σ_{sys} is the estimated systematic error, ϵ is the detector efficiency and V_c is the volume of the Pd cathode.

$\sigma_{sys}/n_t \approx 10\%$ (neutrons); $< 6\%$ (photons).

\parallel Englehard Inc.

$^\#$ Only the Ge detector was used for these experiments.

** Exact estimate of upper limit for these runs is unavailable, but approximates that for subsequent photon counting runs.

$\dagger\dagger$ Manufacturer unknown; the composition of the cathode was assayed using energy dispersive X-ray analysis.

$\dagger\dagger\dagger$ Johnson Matthey Inc.

$\S\S$ The current density of the cathode was pulsed between 70 mA cm⁻² and 350 mA cm⁻² at 1 Hz.

$\parallel\parallel$ David Fell Co.

$\parallel\parallel\parallel$ A 15 \times 15 \times 25-cm NaI scintillation detector was employed in parallel with a Ge detector.

$^\#^\#$ Pd rod cast from a melt of >99.99% Pd which was solidified at a cooling rate of 50 °C min⁻¹ through T_m .

*** Irregularly shaped Pd ingot was formed by remelting of 99.999% Pd and solidified at a cooling rate of >200 °C min⁻¹ through T_m .

$\dagger\dagger\dagger$ Centrifugal casting was employed to prepare rods from Pd obtained from ' $\parallel\parallel\parallel$ ' above.

Cells 9-12 were photon and neutron counted simultaneously.

$\dagger\dagger\dagger$ The current density was stepped from 64 mA cm⁻² to 320 mA cm⁻² immediately before the foreground neutron count.

from reaction (e) would produce $\sim 4 \times 10^{12}$ neutrons s⁻¹. If the energy for reaction (d) could be converted to phonons by some unknown mechanism, as has been suggested¹², the coupling between the excited ⁴He compound nucleus and the lattice would have to be electromagnetic. The same electromagnetic field of the excited ⁴He nucleus must also cause the emission of γ -rays and e^+e^- pairs, which would have been detected in our experiments. Although reaction (i) would not necessarily

yield external radiation, the small difference in reduced masses between ²H + ⁶Li and ²H + ⁷Li makes it extremely unlikely that reaction (i) would be totally suppressed and neutrons would be detected as the product of ²H + ⁷Li fusion events. Our measurements therefore force us to conclude that none of these known nuclear fusion reactions is occurring at a substantial rate (conservatively, <100 per s per cm³ Pd) under our experimental conditions.

Tritium measurements

We have also analysed the electrolyte for production of excess ^3H that might result from reaction (c) in Table 1. Tritium measurements were performed on a Beckman Instruments LS-5000TD scintillation counter using a Beckman Ready-Gel scintillation 'cocktail'. The background tritium level of our D_2O feedstocks was 148 ± 12.2 decays $\text{min}^{-1} \text{ml}^{-1}$ (d.p.m. ml^{-1}). Electrolysis at 64 mA cm^{-2} of a 0.22-cm-diameter \times 10-cm-length Pd rod for 458 h yielded a final ^3H activity of 162.3 ± 12.7 d.p.m. ml^{-1} , whereas a separate run with a 0.25-cm-diameter \times 0.8-cm-length rod for 345 h at 64 mA cm^{-2} yielded a final ^3H activity of 149.5 ± 12.2 d.p.m. ml^{-1} . Some increase in the ^3H level of the electrolyte would be expected due to the isotope separation factor of $^3\text{H}/^2\text{H}$ at Pd, but this ratio is evidently sufficiently close to unity in 0.1M LiOD/ D_2O that little detectable ^3H buildup occurs over the time periods of our experiments. The specific tritium production rate of $(5 \pm 7) \times 10^3$ ^3H per cm^3 Pd per s observed for the 0.22 \times 10-cm rod is far lower than the specific rate of $1\text{--}2 \times 10^5$ ^3H per cm^3 Pd per s reported in previous work¹. Preliminary results reported by other groups have detected larger levels of ^3H from Pd cathodes in D_2O (ref. 12), but we note that scintillation-cocktail chemiluminescence of unneutralized basic solutions might be responsible for these results.

He measurements

Results claiming high ^4He content (ref. 13; B. S. Pons on 'Science Journal', Public Broadcasting Network, United States and various newspaper publications) in the evolved gases at Pd cathodes have prompted us to investigate the composition of the gases in the headspace of our electrolysis cells. The analysis was performed with a VG model 7070 E magnetic-sector mass spectrometer. The instrument was operated in the electron-ionization mode (70 eV) at a mass resolution of 1,000. The gas mixtures that we used as calibration standards were D_2/O_2 (2:1), D_2/O_2 (2:1) containing 1,100 p.p.m. ^4He and D_2/O_2 (2:1) containing 8 p.p.m. ^4He . Samples of 3.0 ml (at a nominal pressure of 1 atm) from these calibration mixtures, from a sample of the gas in the headspace of a Pd/ D_2O cell (0.2-cm-diameter \times 10-cm-length Pd rod) that had been operating at 64 mA cm^{-2} for >300 h, and from a sample of the ambient air in the laboratory, were injected using a gas-tight syringe for analysis. We averaged together sixty 2.5-s scans from mass 0–60 for each run.

When care was taken to exclude laboratory air from the gas

samples of the Pd/ D_2O headspace, no He was observed above the instrumental background (<1 p.p.m. relative to total gas content of 2:1 D_2/O_2). We used the Ar^+ signal at $m/e = 40$ a.m.u. as an indication of the amount of air in these samples; the relative intensity of the Ar^+ to $^4\text{He}^+$ peak ranged from 2,000–4,000 in the ambient air. A quantitative analysis indicated that the ambient air in our laboratory contained 4 ± 1 p.p.m. ^4He . We also note that the lifetime of He inside Pd/ $\text{D}_{0.65}$ samples is known to be >12 yr (R. C. Bowman Jr, personal communication and ref. 14); thus, our inability to detect He in the headspace is in accord with previous work. We analysed the He content of a 0.25-cm-diameter \times 2.5-cm-length Pd rod (sample no. 11 in Table 2, which had been used in 0.1M LiOD/ D_2O for 158 h at 64 mA cm^{-2} , followed by 4 h at 320 mA cm^{-2} , followed by 169 h at 64 mA cm^{-2}) by melting the Pd and performing a mass spectroscopic analysis on the evolved gas. This measurement indicated no detectable ^3He or ^4He , above the instrumental background ($<8 \times 10^{11}$ He per cm^3 Pd). We also note that the previously claimed levels of ^4He (1–10 p.p.m. relative to D_2 for a 0.10 \times 10-cm rod at 64 mA cm^{-2} current density (C. Walling, personal communication and ref. 12)) are 30–300 times the expected ^4He yield from the reaction $^2\text{H} + ^2\text{H} \rightarrow ^4\text{He} + 23.8 \text{ MeV}$ for the reported excess power of 0.079 W (ref. 1).

Excess enthalpy measurements

We have also performed calorimetric experiments to determine the heat produced during electrolysis of D_2O and H_2O at Pd. The measurements were performed using the isoperibolic calorimetry mode (a constant-temperature system with a well defined heat loss rate to a constant-temperature bath) of a Tronac, Inc. (Orem, Utah) Model 1250 calorimeter equipped with a 60 l bath. Some experiments were also performed in a 5 l constant-temperature unit using a 30-cm³ interior-volume dewar flask, with the dewar walls containing 1 atm of air. The dewar held, typically, 30–50 ml of electrolyte and was fitted with a small vent for evolved gases and had sealed inlets for the cell leads. The temperatures of the baths were maintained by active heating/cooling feedback at 27.00 ± 0.01 °C (60 l bath) and 25.00 ± 0.01 °C (5 l bath), and the temperatures of the electrolysis cells were monitored relative to the thermocouples immersed in the constant-temperature baths. The electrolyte was vigorously stirred with a motor; the stirring rate was maintained as constant as possible and the Joule heating as a result of stirring the

FIG. 2 Gamma-ray spectrum obtained from cell 5 in Table 2 using a Ge detector. Each channel has a width of 1.84 keV. The current was pulsed at 1 Hz from 70–350 mA cm^{-2} ; the foreground analysis time was 41 h. All γ -ray lines correspond to well-known transitions in the ^{238}U and ^{232}Th decay chains and ^{40}K ; no differences between foreground and background spectra were found for this run or for any other γ -ray run in Table 2. Major lines in the spectrum are labelled; also noted are the locations of recoil-corrected full-energy, first-escape and second-escape peaks from the γ -ray in reaction (a), Table 1. An energy window which includes these peaks has an efficiency of 2.9% in our geometry.

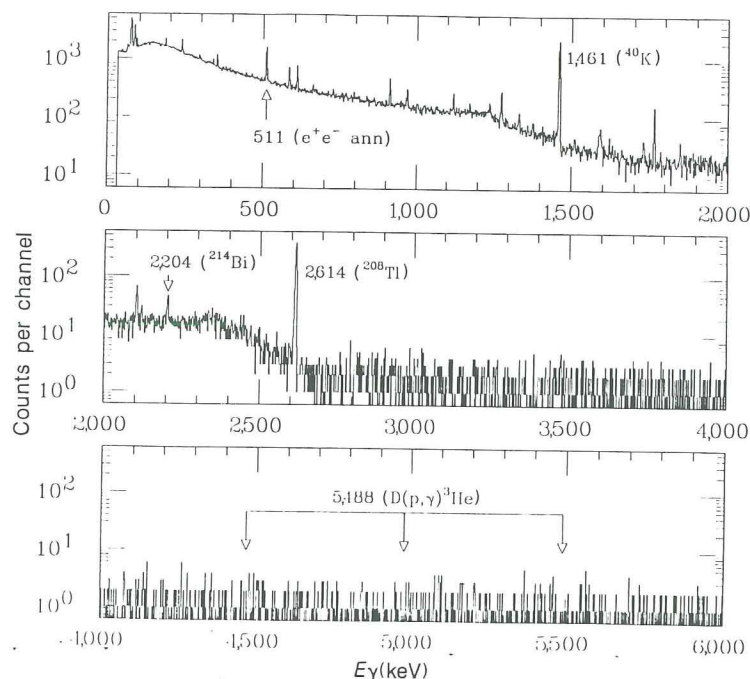


TABLE 3 Calorimetric data

(a) Cast Pd rod (0.21 × 2.1 cm), 0.1M LiOD/D₂O

	Time (h)	Current density (mA cm ⁻²)	Electrolysis power (W)*	Resistor power (W)	Total power (W)†	Temperature, <i>T</i> _{cell} (°C)‡	Heating coefficient (°C/W)§
A	14.7	108	0.463	0	0.463	31.80	14.0
	16.0	74	0.255	0.212	0.467	31.82	14.0
B	63.7	74	0.231	0.211	0.442	32.04	15.2
	66.0	110	0.429	0	0.429	32.01	15.6
C	88.7	110	0.407	0.212	0.619	34.69	15.2
	94.5	140	0.607	0	0.607	34.64	15.4
D	113.2	72	0.222	0.211	0.433	32.13	15.8
	115.0	108	0.426	0	0.426	32.08	15.9
E	161.0	140	0.595	0	0.595	34.69	15.8
	164.5	115	0.436	0.164	0.600	34.71	15.7

(b) Drawn Pd rod (0.38 × 2.4 cm), 0.1M LiOH/H₂O

Time (h)	Current density (mA cm ⁻²)	Total power (W)	Electrolysis power (W)	Heating coefficient (°C/W)¶	Δ <i>T</i> _{th} (°C)**	Δ <i>T</i> ' _{th} (°C)††	Δ <i>T</i> _{meas} (°C)‡‡
3.6	8	0.064	0.029	12.6 ± 0.3§§	0.81 ± 0.02	0.37 ± 0.02	0.35 ± 0.05
20.7	60	0.668	0.405	11.7	7.8	4.7	4.67 ± 0.05
47.5	60	0.646	0.384	13.1 ± 0.3§§	8.5 ± 0.3	5.0 ± 0.2	5.45 ± 0.05

* Electrolysis power = (E - 1.54) × I.

† Total power = electrolysis power + resistor power.

‡ Bath temperature = 25.00 ± 0.02 °C; temperature rise in cell as a result of stirring is 0.30 ± 0.05 °C.

§ Heating coefficient = [*T*_{cell} - (25.00 + 0.30)]/Total power.

|| Total power = E × I.

¶ Electrolysis power = (E - 1.48) × I.

‡ Heating coefficients determined at the given electrolysis power, obtained from calibrations with a resistor using: heating coefficient = Δ*T*/(resistor power).** Δ*T*_{th} = heating coefficient × total power.†† Δ*T*'_{th} = heating coefficient × electrolysis power.‡‡ Δ*T*_{meas} = *T*_{cell} - (*T*_{bath} + *T*_{stirrer}); *T*_{bath} + *T*_{stirrer} = 25.30 ± 0.05 °C.

§§ From three determinations.

solution was measured (~0.3 °C) and accounted for in all measurements. In the calorimetry measurements, a fixed power was applied to a resistive load that was included in the cell, while a known power (at constant current density, 64 mA cm⁻²) was simultaneously applied to the Pd/Pt circuit. This condition was maintained until the temperature of the cell reached a constant value *T*_{cell}; then the power through the Pd/Pt circuit was changed to a new steady-state value. In response to this perturbation in the steady-state condition, the power in the resistor was then adjusted to maintain the cell temperature at *T*_{cell}. The ratio between the power input into the Pd/Pt circuit and the power input in the resistive load then allowed accurate determination of the steady-state power production from the Pd/Pt electrolysis circuit. Experiments were performed for both increases and decreases in the current density of the Pd/Pt system. An additional calibration of the rate of heat loss from the dewar was obtained by varying the resistor power at a constant Pd/Pt current density. This latter method was used to calculate the heat balance for the Pd/0.1M LiOH-H₂O/Pt control cell.

Table 3 summarizes the results of these calorimetry experiments. Cells operated in H₂O or D₂O electrolytes showed less heat produced in the electrolyte than power input into the Pd/Pt circuit. This is consistent with the expectation for an electrolysis reaction in which some of the input power will be carried away in the enthalpy of the D₂ (or H₂) and O₂ gases escaping from the measurement system. A correction for the enthalpy contained in the escaped D₂ and O₂ gases can be conveniently performed by subtracting 1.54 V for D₂O (1.48 for H₂O) from the applied voltage¹⁵; *V*' = *V* - 1.54 is therefore the amount of voltage that will be effective in heating the contents of the D₂O electrolysis cell¹⁶. Applying this correction, we obtained agreement between power input in the Pd/Pt circuit and power production in the electrolysis cell to better than 6%, which is in excellent agree-

ment with expectations based on conventional chemical reaction processes for the electrolysis of water. The small excess power production over the expected lower limit is in accord with previous studies that have identified a current-density-dependent H₂-O₂ recombination process as the cause of some heat production above the value expected in the absence of any recombination¹⁷.

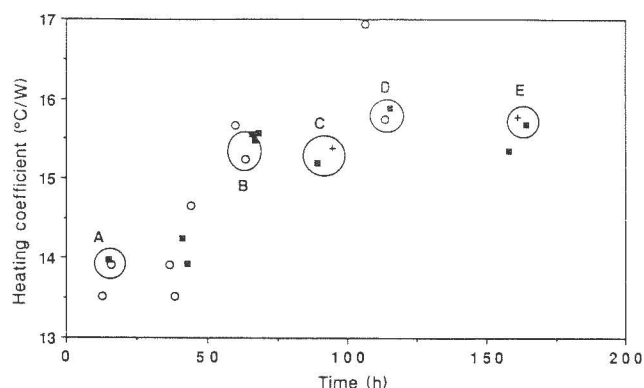
We have also identified several subtle sources of possible error in the calorimetric measurements. If power was applied only to the load resistor until *T*_{cell} was attained and then the Pd/Pt circuit was turned on and the load resistor turned off, incorrect estimates of Pd/Pt power production were obtained from the new steady-state temperature reading. This resulted from changes in the heat losses when the Pd/Pt cell was being charged, which in turn resulted in changes of the Newton's cooling constant, as seen in Fig. 3. Errors of ±50% in the Tronac, Inc. vacuum-jacketed calorimeter dewar could be obtained in this fashion, whereas smaller errors were observed in the air-jacketed dewar. We also sometimes observed abrupt or gradual changes in the rate of heat loss from these cells, presumably resulting from a change in the rate and/or form of gas evolution¹⁸. These changes often resulted in a sustained temperature rise of the cell (which might be interpreted in terms of the onset of excess enthalpy production), but recalibration with the load-resistor method during this period showed no evidence for any anomalous power production, even after the reported activation period for the Pd rods^{1,19} had been exceeded.

We also observed that even in the presence of vigorous evolution of gas bubbles at current densities >100 mA cm⁻², temperature gradients existed in cells that did not have efficient mechanical stirring. With power applied simultaneously to the resistive load and the Pd/Pt circuit, we found a temperature differential of up to 2 °C in an unstirred operating cell (6–8 °C above ambient) of dimensions very similar to those used in

previous work¹. This differential exists because of inadequate mixing of the various sources of heat in the cell, including the heat of neutralization at the anode, the resistive heating in the cathode-anode gap and the heating from the calibration load resistor. This error could only be eliminated by efficient mechanical stirring of the cell; thus, calorimetric measurements and calibrations performed in unstirred solutions, even in the presence of gas evolution, may result in errors in enthalpy measurements. We have also observed that the apparent Newton's cooling constant for the above cell was a complicated function of the current density applied to the Pd cathode (Fig. 3) and of the position of the thermistor relative to the resistor; failure to account for changes of this constant led to systematic errors which resulted in errors in the amount of power produced by the electrolysis circuit. We note that, without a total heat-flow balance in each electrolysis cell, the observation of a small temperature differential between a Pd/D₂O cell and a Pd/H₂O cell (A. Belzner, U. B. Bischler, S. Crouch-Baker, T. M. Gur, G. Lucier, M. Schreiber and R. A. Huggins, presented at the 175th meeting of the Electrochemical Society, 8 May 1989, Los Angeles) is complicated by the known differences in heat capacity, thermal conductivity, masses of the evolved gases, electrical conductivity and resistivity of Pd rods between the light-water and heavy-water solutions. These complications make interpretation of differential calorimetric studies of the Pd/H and Pd/D system extremely difficult, and these factors must be accounted for in a quantitative and rigorous fashion before any unusual enthalpy production can be documented.

Minimum voltage requirements for electrolysis

We have also investigated the minimum voltage that is required in a regenerative-cell arrangement to maintain a 64 mA cm⁻² current density through a Pd rod. This voltage would be obtained when the anode was performing the reverse chemical reaction of the cathode; that is, when the anode is 'depolarized' by introduction of D₂(g). In this situation, the anode could exclusively perform the oxidation of D₂(g) → 2D⁺(aq) + 2e⁻ (as opposed to the oxidation of D₂O to O₂(g)), and this would result in a lower cell voltage at constant cathode current density. At 64 mA cm⁻² on a 0.22 × 10-cm rod with a Pt-foil counter electrode of 30-cm² area, our cell voltages are close to that reported in previous work¹, but we have been unable to observe cell voltages <3.8 V even in the presence of a vigorous flow of 1 atm of D₂(g). We attribute this to the relatively low solubility of D₂(g) in D₂O and to the high cell resistance (30–50 Ω) in the 0.1M LiOD electrolyte in the present cell configuration. Also, steady-state current-voltage measurements relative to a Pd/D₂ reference electrode indicated a resistance-corrected potential difference of -0.8 V during cathodic charging of the Pd at current densities of 60 mA cm⁻², which is in accord with previous determinations of this potential drop¹. Thus, the minimum potential difference between a charging Pd rod and an anode at the reversible D₂(g) → 2D⁺(aq) + 2e⁻ potential must be >0.8 V and is more typically 3–4 V because of contributions from cell resist-



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August 16, 1989
(Via FAX to 9 (801) 581-8433)

Professor Martin Fleischmann
Professor Stanley Pons
Department of Chemistry
2416 Henry Eyring Bldg.
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, UT 84112

Dear Professor Fleischmann or Professor Pons:

As a member of the Subcommittee of the ERAB Cold Fusion Panel charged with evaluating work done on particle emission in cold fusion experiments, I need some specific information that only you can provide. Referring to your original publication in Journal of Electroanalytical Chemistry, I see the gamma ray peak at 2.2 MeV. This has, of course, been reprinted in Nature by Petrasso and co-workers.

But in your Nature article of 06/29/89, you show your signal peak at "2.496 MeV."

In our understanding of results from laboratories all over the world, it is important to us to be aware of problems and sources of error that might affect these results. Therefore I would be most grateful to receive by September 1 a full explanation of this discrepancy.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Richard L. Garwin
Forwarded in his absence

cc:

W.L. Woodard, DOE (Via FAX to 9 (202) 586-3119)

RLG:jah:228%MF:081689..MF

Also Adjunct Professor of Physics at Columbia University
(Views not necessarily those of IBM or Columbia)

Energy Research Advisory Board
to the
United States Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585
(202) 586-5444

14 AUG 89 14.33

-R.L. CARVIN-

August 9, 1989

TO: Cold Fusion Panel

The enclosed materials are circulated for your information.

1. Washington Post Article, 8/8/89.
2. Response from R. Petrasso, 7/31/89.
3. Bigeleisen Letters to Jenson and Huizenga, 8/7/89.
4. Response from Ames Laboratory, 8/3/89.

Bill
William Woodard

Enclosures

08/11/89:

See p 7, J.C. Hill, et al.

What value was assumed for K ? 1.

P_{75} , is $1.0 \rightarrow 0.25$; $I(E)$ $2.0 \rightarrow 1.9$

but λ $0 \rightarrow 4$; $I(E)$ $3.0 \rightarrow 3.1$

"a series of γ (much ??) less than 0.25 eV "

Fig 4 has "article" and "article" labels removed !!

RLC/Harris quote removed
F.

080989.WLW

Cold Fusion Funded

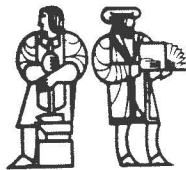
■ SALT LAKE CITY—The University of Utah's cold-fusion program cleared a major hurdle when a state panel voted to release \$4.5 million for research into the phenomenon and its potential as a new energy source.

The 7 to 1 vote, with one abstention, allows the university to fund a National Cold Fusion Institute for research into fusion and its practical application.

Wilford Hansen, a Utah State University physicist, abstained, and the lone dissenter was university Provost Karen Morse, a chemist who said she would have preferred that more of the money be spent on science instead of facilities and administration.

Washington Post 8/8/89

New Energy Times



Plasma Fusion Center
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Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139
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July 31, 1989

Professor John R. Huizenga
Co-Chairman
Cold Fusion Panel
Energy Research Advisory Board
to the
United States Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20585

Dear Professor Huizenga:

Per the request in your letter of 20 July, please find attached a brief report of our neutron and γ -ray research that relates to cold fusion. Our main findings have been published in two Nature papers (attached), the latter of which I sent you earlier this month (i.e., the exchange between Fleischmann et al. and ourselves). Our report is based on these two papers. To summarize, based on Fleischmann et al.'s own γ -ray spectra, we conclude that they detected neither neutrons nor γ rays from their heat-producing cell.

In addition to the main issues of the ERAB Panel, I hope the Panel will also address the basis by which Fleischmann et al. originally placed their specious neutron-capture-on-hydrogen γ -ray line precisely at 2.22 MeV. Discussion of this was touched upon by Nature's John Maddox in his editorial of 6 July 1989 (340, p. 15, enclosed). Of the Panel members, Steve Koonin and especially Dick Garwin are very cognizant of this issue. If I can be of assistance to the Panel, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Richard Petrasso

Richard D. Petrasso
Physicist
Tel.: 617+253-8458

Encs.

cc: Professor Norman F. Ramsey
Co-Chairman

Absence of Neutrons and γ -Rays from the Fleischmann et al. Experiments*

R. D. Petrasso, X. Chen, K. W. Wenzel, R. R. Parker, C. K. Li, and C. Fiore

Plasma Fusion Center
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Our principal findings have been published in two papers in Nature^{1,2}, summarized here.

Fleischmann et al.³ originally claimed as compelling evidence of fusion the detection of 2.22 MeV neutron-capture-on-hydrogen γ rays from the water bath surrounding their heat-producing cell. In our first paper¹ we pointed out two fundamental errors in their purported 2.22 MeV γ line: first, the line width is a factor of two narrower than their instrumental resolution would allow; second, a Compton edge should be distinctly evident at 1.99 MeV, but is not present. We therefore concluded that their γ -ray signal is an instrumental artifact and, furthermore, based on γ -ray background radiation, argued the artifact energy was unlikely to be at 2.22 MeV as they had claimed. We suggested the energy position could be easily verified by publication of their full γ spectrum because prominent, naturally occurring background lines from ^{40}K (1.46 MeV) and ^{208}Tl (2.61 MeV) calibrate their spectra absolutely.

In their response to our paper, Fleischmann et al.⁴ showed full γ spectra in which they identified their γ -ray signal line to have an energy of not 2.22 MeV but instead 2.496 MeV. They give no explanation for their earlier identification of 2.22 MeV. However, our analysis of their new spectra concludes that their 2.496 MeV "line" as well as the two other adjacent "lines" in the high-energy channels of their spectrum analyzer are instrumental artifacts². We further point out that they have misidentified the Tl^{208} (2.61 MeV) peak and therefore the actual energy of their purported γ signal line is 2.8 MeV not 2.496 MeV². Of significance is the fact that, using the correct energy calibration for their γ -ray spectra, there is not the slightest hint of any 2.22 MeV neutron-capture γ rays from the water bath surrounding their heat producing cell (relative to their γ -ray background measurements). From our controlled neutron experiment^{1,5}, we can impose an upper limit on their neutron production rate of 4×10^2 neutrons per second². This bound is 100 times smaller than the rate Fleischmann et al. claimed to have actually observed³. In conclusion, Fleischmann et al. observed neither neutrons nor γ rays from their heat-producing cell.

References

1. Petrasso, R. D., Chen, X., Wenzel, K. W., Parker, R. R., Li, C. K., and Fiore, C., Nature **339**, 183-185 (1989); and erratum, **339**, 264 (1989).
2. Petrasso, R. D., Chen, X., Wenzel, K. W., Parker, R. R., Li, C. K., and Fiore, C., Nature **339**, 667-669 (1989).
3. Fleischmann, M., Pons, S., Hawkins, M., J. Electroanal. Chem. **261**, 301-308 (1989); and erratum, **263**, 187-188 (1989).
4. Fleischmann, M., Pons, S., Hawkins, M., and Hoffmann, R., Nature **339**, 667 (1989).
5. Petrasso, R. D., Chen, X., Wenzel, K. W., Parker, R. R., Li, C. K., and Fiore, C., MIT Report PFC/JA-89-24 Rev. (1989).

*Prepared for Energy Research Advisory Board Panel on Cold Fusion, July 31, 1989.

New Energy Times Archive

End of cold fusion in sight

Although the evidence now accumulating does not prove that that original observations of cold fusion were mistaken, there seems no doubt that cold fusion will never be a commercial source of energy.

It seems the time has come to dismiss cold fusion as an illusion of the past four months or so. At the outset, on 23 February, the suggestion that deuterium nuclei can be made to fuse together at ordinary temperatures, if in exceptional circumstances, seemed a brave leap of the imagination. The article on page 29 of this issue by M. Gai *et al.* of Yale University is merely another nail in the coffin of the idea. The Yale group has done its best to replicate the conditions of the original experiments, but has failed to replicate their results. Similar outcomes have been reported from other laboratories. So what has been learned from these hectic months?

First, the negative results now being reported do not imply that the original observations by Stanley Pons and Martin Fleischmann at the University of Utah and by Stephen E. Jones and his colleagues at the Brigham Young University were grossly mistaken. Events may yet show that there are circumstances in which palladium electrodes in electrolytic cells emit pulses of neutrons just as they would if deuterium nuclei were fusing together; early this month, a group at the Los Alamos National Laboratory was wondering what to make of such an observation.

So far, all that is clear is that the original reports do not conceal a recipe for making large (Utah) or even modest (Brigham Young) amounts of power by deuterium fusion. For the many non-scientists who have been excited by the past few weeks, this will be a disappointment. By the same test, the managers of orthodox experiments intended to replicate what happens within the Sun will be relieved.

One striking feature of these events is that, even now, those who have been trying to replicate the original findings are remarkably good-humoured about the time and energy they have spent. Those concerned seem to have found it an inherently interesting exercise. It is not, after all, every day that they find themselves worrying about electrochemistry and nuclear physics at the same time. And it is interesting to have been reminded at first hand of the remarkable capacity of palladium and titanium to dissolve hydrogen, usually known only from books and journals. Moreover, the brief spell in April when it seemed as if cold fusion would permanently divide chemists and physicists has left no trace.

All of us, even bystanders, have also learned a great deal about the difficulty of

counting absolute numbers of neutrons and of γ -rays. The argument between Richard Petrasso and his colleagues at MIT on the one hand and Pons and Fleischmann on the other about the γ -ray measurements have been for many people educative, to say the least. Petrasso and his colleagues (*Nature* 339, 183; 1989) first complained of inconsistencies in the only published report by Pons and Fleischmann of their observations, were given an incomplete reply (*Nature* 339, 667; 1989), but on that basis were able to argue (*Nature* 339, 667; 1989) that the energy channels in the original equipment had probably been miscalibrated and that the energy spectrum is narrower than the resolution of the γ -ray detector would allow.

There is even doubt about the placing of the γ line purportedly resulting from neutron emission which has been variously reported as at 2.2 MeV and at 2.5 MeV. Pons and Fleischmann originally put it at 2.2 MeV, which is what would be expected if the γ -rays come from the conversion of neutrons in water. But now, in their reply to Petrasso, they say they could not have measured such a peak at such an energy, but that it is in any case at 2.5 MeV (which Petrasso disputes on calibration grounds). The best resolution of this dispute would be by independent measurement, but that seems unlikely while attempts to replicate the phenomenon as a whole are unsuccessful. Meanwhile, there will be many who consider the γ -ray signal to have been an artefact.

That point is nevertheless crucial to the unfolding of events after 23 February, when both *The Wall Street Journal* and *The Financial Times* published long accounts of what had been done at Utah and when the University of Utah held a press conference to tell the wider world. (*Nature* owes Pons and Fleischmann an apology for having reported that, on that occasion, they had said that their formal paper had been sent to this journal for publication.)

It is unthinkable that reports of the production of excess heat in such complicated electrochemical cells would, by itself, have been seriously regarded as proof of deuterium fusion. Only the measurement of nuclear particles and products, with the expected energy, could have commanded the interest since shown. Pons and Fleischmann now say that "as we have repeatedly pointed out,

we are well aware of the deficiencies of these spectra", but there are no records of that reservation earlier than the meeting of the US Electrochemical Society at Los Angeles, by which time they had been sent (but may not have read) Petrasso's first draft of his complaint. This is a more serious retreat than they acknowledge.

None of this implies that Pons and Fleischmann have been anything but straightforward. Put yourself in their position if you believe otherwise. If, on 23 February, you had made such an arresting announcement that the whole world was agog, even picking up the telephone would probably engage you in a half-hour conversation with somebody you had never met. Your compelling interest, to gather more data, would be compromised by the inquisitiveness of people asking elementary questions about issues then, in your mind, settled. It is remarkable that Pons and Fleischmann, with all the pressure on them, should have been able to cover so much ground.

So how should they, in the contemporary argot, have played it? It is too easy to say that they should never have given the story of their doings to the financial newspapers, or have allowed a press conference to be held on their behalf. The conventional wisdom, that they should have sent an account of their work to a respectable science journal and then have put themselves in the hands of its referees and editors, is too bland. If people believe they have found a way of changing the world, why should they not tell the world what is in store in their own way?

But there are obvious dangers in such a course, of which the chief is that one may be mistaken. Ordinarily, there is no shame in that: people make mistakes all the time. Ordinarily, there are also colleagues to point to pitfalls in one's path, but potential sceptics may on this occasion have been denied access by the care with which the project was kept secret over five years. It is less easy to accept that one may afterwards be required to accept irksome conditions on how one practises research by an over-confident university; from about 24 February, Pons and Fleischmann might well have decided that they should put their responsibility to the scientific community before that to the organizer of their press conference. Even now, it would be interesting if they made their data generally available, whatever its correct interpretation. **John Maddox**

New Energy Times Archive

Measurement of γ -rays from cold fusion

SIR—Petrasso *et al.*¹ have recently published a critique of the γ -ray spectrum given by three of us² as supporting evidence for the solid-state fusion of deuterons in palladium host lattices. The basis of this critique was the nature of a γ -ray spectrum displayed during a television broadcast. One of us (M.H.) denies the accuracy of ref. 6 of Petrasso *et al.*; M.H. did not state that the quoted television spectrum was made in these laboratories, as it most certainly was not. The view of this somewhat strange approach to the collection of scientific data and, as we cannot vouch for the authenticity of the spectrum transmitted (we have now confirmed that the "curious structure" in the television 'data' given by Petrasso *et al.* — their Fig. 1b and legend¹ — is simply the trace of a screen cursor on the multi-channel analyser visual display unit!), we give in the first place one of the complete set of spectra recorded at that time (Fig. 1).

In the work reported by us², γ -ray spectra were measured principally to check on the safety of our operations and, as we have repeatedly pointed out, we are well aware of the deficiencies of these spectra. Figure 1 gives the background spectrum ('sink'; solid line) taken over a sink containing identical shielding

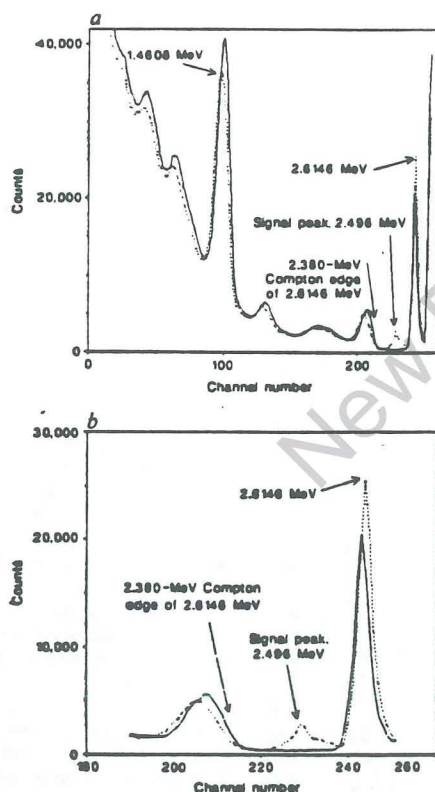


FIG. 1 The γ -ray spectrum accumulated over the water bath containing the electrolytic cells ('tank'; dotted line) and over a sink 5 m away ('sink'; solid line). Detector is a 3 × 3 in. NaI right circular cylinder. Spectral accumulation times: 50 h. *b* is an expanded version of the most relevant region of *a*.

materials but at a distance of 5 m from the tank containing the experimental cell. This cell contained a 0.4×10 cm palladium electrode polarized at a current density of 64 mA cm^{-2} ; during the period of the measurement it was generating excess heat at the rate of 1.7–1.8 W (over and above that due to the electrode reactions).

The 'peak' under discussion is centred at 2.496 MeV, and it can be seen in Fig. 1a that all the peaks in the background spectrum on the low-energy side of 2.496 MeV are displaced to higher energies whereas that on the high-energy side (due to ^{203}Tl) is displaced to a lower energy. (Scaling of the spectrum made near the electrolytic cell with a quadratic interpolation formula generated the spectrum we reported: this scaling produced a shift and narrowing of the 2.496-MeV peak.) The observed shifts are due to a combination of zero shift in the analyser and a gain shift of the NaI detector resulting from drift of the pre-amplifier. Over the long data-acquisition times, the shifts are of little importance. The spectra do indicate, however, that the nature of the background radiation in the two areas of the laboratory is essentially the same. The only significant difference between the spectra is the signal peak. This is very convincing evidence that the signal peak is not due to products of radon decay.

It can be seen, however, that there is another unexplained feature in these spectra: there is a rising tail at the end of the spectra. This is due to pulse pile-up in the last few channels as a result of a peak at slightly higher energy than the 2.6146-MeV peak (Fig. 2). Figure 2 represents a background spectrum that was acquired with a slightly reduced gain so that the energy window could be extended.

The exact interpretation of the 2.496-MeV peak is in doubt; certainly, the peak from the reaction $^1\text{H} + n \rightarrow ^2\text{D} + \gamma$ (2.22 MeV) would be expected to lie to the left of the Compton peak that arises from the thorium decay chain. The search for this peak does not seem to be feasible using NaI detectors. In spite of the problems underlying the interpretation of these spectra, we consider that the measurements show the emission of γ -rays from the cell environment: removal of the cells leads to the removal of the signal peak. A possible interpretation is that the signal peak is a single- or double-escape peak from 3.01- or 3.52-MeV peaks, or from summing of other unidentified peaks at lower energies. The unusual shape of the signal peak suggests that it may be a combination of such peaks. The size and energy of the signal peak imply that any associated Compton edge or escape peak will be lost beneath the rest of the spectrum.

Petrasso *et al.*¹ have also commented on

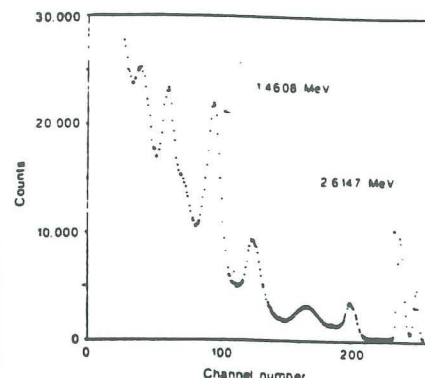


FIG. 2 The γ -ray spectrum accumulated in a similar manner to those in Fig. 1 in a remote laboratory at reduced gain.

the integrated peak intensity of the γ -ray spectrum reported by us and imply that we sought to relate this to the neutron count observed close to a similar cell operated in the open air. We point out that we made no such comparison but instead sought to relate the neutron count rate to the tritium production which we and others have observed. Clearly, further work on the γ -ray spectra should include the characterization at high resolution with solid-state intrinsic germanium detectors of the γ -ray emissions in the energy region above 2 MeV.

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PETRASSO *ET AL.* REPLY—Our criticism¹ of the published 2.22-MeV neutron-capture-on-hydrogen γ -ray line of Fleischmann *et al.*², claimed by them as compelling evidence of neutron production in their electrochemical cells (Fig. 1a of erratum of ref. 2; Fig. 2 of ref. 1; our Fig. 1 here), raised two fundamental points: Fleischmann *et al.*'s γ -ray line first is a factor of two narrower than their instrumental resolution would allow, and, second, lacks a Compton edge, which should be distinctly evident at 1.99 MeV (Fig. 1). We therefore concluded that their γ -ray signal line was an instrumental artefact, and we argued that the energy position of their signal line was unlikely to be at 2.22 MeV as they claimed. We suggested that the energy of the signal line could easily be verified by publication of their full γ -ray spectrum, because prominent, naturally occurring background lines from ^{40}K (1.46 MeV) and ^{203}Tl (2.61 MeV) calibrate their spectra absolutely.^{3,4}

In their response above, Fleischmann

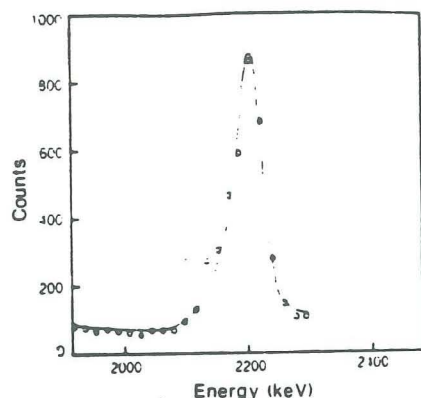


Fig. 1 A reproduction of the purported 2.22-MeV neutron-capture-on-hydrogen γ -ray line of Fleischmann *et al.* (Fig. 1a of ref. 2, erratum). As we discuss in ref. 1, the resolution of their NaI spectrometer would be about 2.5% based on this linewidth. With such resolution, one would expect to see a clearly defined Compton edge at 1.99 MeV. No edge is evident. Also, a resolution of 2.5% is inconsistent with their spectral resolution (Table 1b of ref. 1). Because of these inconsistencies, we argue that this signal is an instrumental artefact¹. In this figure, Fleischmann *et al.* show the peak energy to be at 2.22 MeV. In their response above, they indicate that their γ -ray signal line has an energy of 2.496 MeV (see peak 7 of Fig. 2a and text).

et al. fail to address our key criticisms concerning their published 2.22-MeV γ -ray line. They further claim, erroneously, that their televised γ -ray spectrum¹ was the basis of our analysis. (Our quantitative analysis is based on their published signal line (Fig. 1), their instrumental resolution (Table 1b of ref. 1), a controlled neutron experiment (Fig. 3 of ref. 1) and the well-known properties of NaI scintillation detectors^{3,6}.) Fleischmann *et al.* do, however, show their full γ -ray spectra (our Fig. 2a), in which they identify a signal line to have an energy not of 2.22 MeV, but now of 2.496 MeV. (No explanation is given for their original identification of 2.22 MeV (Fig. 1).) They contend nonetheless that this signal line is proof of true γ -ray emissions from their heat-producing cell, although unrelated to the 2.22-MeV neutron-capture γ -ray. Unfortunately they are unable to identify the nuclear process that generates this 2.496-MeV γ -ray, or to account for its distinctly unphysical lineshape. We again suggest that their signal line is an instrumental artefact unrelated to a γ -ray interaction — this holds both for their signal line in the errata of ref. 2 and for that in their response above (peak 7 of our Fig. 2a).

In regard to their γ -ray spectra (Fig. 2a), we argue that Fleischmann *et al.* have misidentified the ^{209}Tl peak and therefore that their energy calibration and interpretations are correspondingly suspect. We have numbered the peaks in their spectra so as to best match our energy identifications^{1,3,4}, and we show beneath their γ -ray

spectra one obtained at MIT with a 3×3 in. NaI(Tl) crystal (Fig. 2b)^{1,7}. (See refs 1 and 2 for a discussion of the 3×3 in. NaI detector used by Fleischmann *et al.*².) The energy scales in Fig. 2 have been scaled and aligned so that the ^{40}K and (true) ^{209}Tl peaks (peaks 3 and 6, respectively) coincide for both spectra. There is a clear correspondence between the Fleischmann *et al.* and MIT spectra for all energies below the (true) ^{209}Tl peak at 2.61 MeV. To further test our energy identifications for the Fleischmann *et al.* spectrum, we plot in Fig. 3 their channel number against our line-energy identifications. The relationship is approximately linear, as it should be if our identifications are sensible. (For the weaker 'peaks' (1, 2, 4 and 5) the precise centroid of energy is a function of the local terrestrial radiation environment⁴.) Based on this calibration curve (Fig. 3), their purported γ -ray signal line resides at about 2.8 MeV, not at 2.496 MeV.

The next issue is to identify the other features in the spectra of Fleischmann *et al.* (peaks 7, 8 and 9 in Fig. 2a) above the (true) ^{209}Tl line (peak 6). Peak 8, very prominent in both background (sink; solid line) and the cell (tank; dashed line) experiments, and identified by Fleischmann *et al.* as the ^{209}Tl peak, is unphysical, as its linewidth is more than two times smaller than their instrumental resolution would allow (based on the ^{40}K linewidth in Fig. 2a; see also refs 1, 6, 7). This is exactly the same objection that we raised in regard to their purported 2.22-MeV γ -ray line (Fig. 1). This observation especially reinforces our contention that peak 6, rather than 8, is to be identified with the ^{209}Tl line. A similar criticism of the linewidth can be made of peak 9 (see Fig. 2 of Fleischmann *et al.* above). The unphysical shape of peak 7, their signal line, also argues against its identification as a real γ -ray line. Thus we conclude that all ' γ -ray signals' above the (true) ^{209}Tl peak (6) are instrumental artefacts. We further point out that in our background spectra (Fig. 2b) and in the standard works on γ -ray background radiation^{3,4}, there is no evidence for any strong lines above the (true) ^{209}Tl peak. Therefore, Fleischmann *et al.*'s present claim of having observed γ -ray emissions from their cell is unfounded.

Another important issue is whether 2.22-MeV neutron-capture γ -rays actually emanate from the water bath surrounding their heat-producing cell which, according to ref. 2², generates 1.7–1.8 W. Using our energy calibration for their spectral data (Fig. 3), and looking in the vicinity of peak 5 of Fig. 2a (which is close to 2.22 MeV), we find no evidence for even a small change in the background spectrum relative to that of their heat-producing cell. Quantitatively, from our controlled neutron experiment in a water bath^{1,7} and the spectral data of Fig. 2a, we can estimate an upper limit on the neutron production rate

* their report above,

of about 4×10^2 neutrons s^{-1} . This bound is a factor of 100 smaller than the rate Fleischmann *et al.* claim to have actually observed with their neutron detector². (Fleischmann *et al.* purport above that NaI scintillation detection is inadequate to detect 2.22-MeV neutron-capture γ -rays. This view is erroneous^{1,5,6}.)

In conclusion, Fleischmann *et al.* fail to answer our key criticisms¹ of their published γ -ray spectrum², in particular the spurious nature of their purported 2.22-MeV neutron-capture γ -ray line (our Fig. 1). Although they inexplicably no longer claim to have observed the 2.22-MeV neutron-capture γ -ray, they now

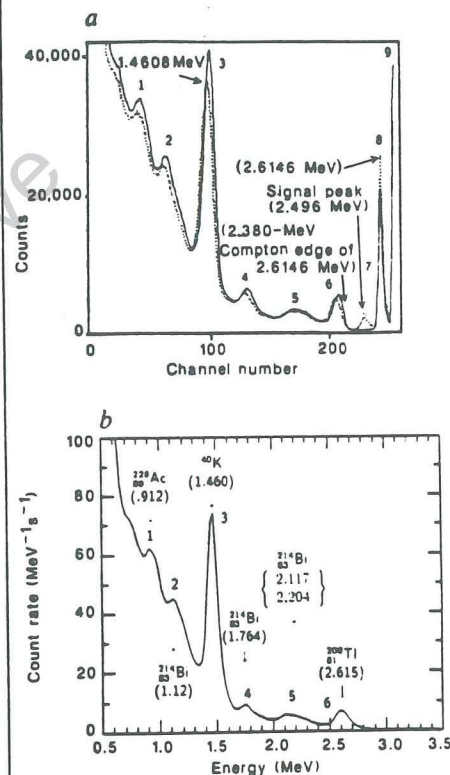


FIG. 2 The γ -ray spectra from a, the Fleischmann *et al.* experiments (solid and dotted lines are for 'sink' and 'tank', respectively), and b, the MIT γ -ray background measurements. In these two figures, the various peaks have been identified with numbers. (Peaks 1, 2, 4 and 5 are actually blendings of many lines^{3,4} of which we have identified the main contributors.) In a, Fleischmann *et al.* have identified the ^{209}Tl line with peak 8; we believe that it should instead be peak 6. Consequently we have placed in parentheses their energy identifications and remarks which we believe are in error, and we have accordingly recalibrated their data. With this recalibration, a and b have been drawn on the same energy scale. Fleischmann *et al.* identify peak 7 as their γ -ray signal line, that is, as the indicator of actual nuclear γ -rays emanating from their heat-producing cell. They now identify its energy as 2.496 MeV, not 2.22 MeV as in their earlier work². (See also Fig. 1.) Using our energy calibration (Fig. 3), peak 7 corresponds to an energy of about 2.8 MeV. We argue that the Fleischmann *et al.* peaks of 7, 8 and 9 are instrumental artefacts; see text.

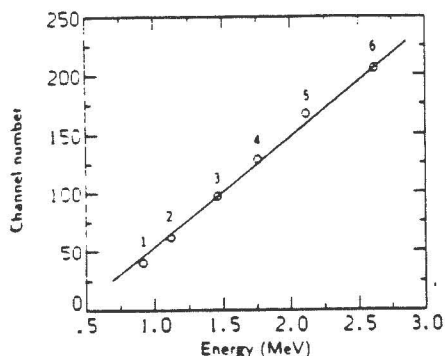


FIG. 3 The energy calibration for the γ -ray spectrum of Fleischmann *et al.* (tank spectrum, dotted line of Fig. 2a) using the energy identifications of Fig. 2b. Note that we have identified the ^{208}Tl line (2.61 MeV) with peak 6, not 8 as Fleischmann *et al.* did. The straight line is drawn through the ^{40}K (1.46 MeV) and the ^{208}Tl (2.61 MeV) points, which are the most prominent background lines^{3,4}.

contend that their γ -ray signal line is a true γ -ray of energy 2.496 MeV and, most importantly, that this signal is evidence for nuclear reactions in their cell. They make this claim despite their inability to identify the nuclear process associated with their purported 2.496-MeV γ -ray or to account for its distinctly unphysical lineshape. Furthermore, after correcting their spectral data for a miscalibration in energy, we argue that their signal line (with a correct energy of 2.8 MeV rather than 2.496 MeV) as well as all lines above their (true) ^{208}Tl peak (2.61 MeV; peak 6) are instrumental artefacts in the upper channels of their spectrum analyser. Finally, using our calibration for their γ -ray spectra (Fig. 3), we find no evidence for the emission of 2.22-MeV neutron-capture-on-hydrogen γ -rays from the water bath surrounding their heat-producing cell. Quantitatively this can be interpreted as imposing an upper bound of 4×10^2 neutrons s^{-1} for the production of neutrons. This limit is a factor of 100 times smaller than the neutron rate Fleischmann *et al.* claim to have actually observed².

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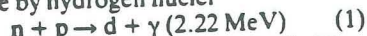
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New Energy Times Archive

Problems with the γ -ray spectrum In the Fleischmann *et al.* experiments

SIR—Fleischmann, Pons and Hawkins¹ recently announced the observation of significant heating in their cold-fusion experiments, a result that they attribute to copious fusion reactions. As compelling evidence that fusion had occurred, they reported the observation of the 2.22-MeV γ -ray line that originates from neutron capture by hydrogen nuclei^{2,3}



(Here d represents a deuteron.) They contend that the neutron in reaction (1) is generated by the reaction



and conclude, therefore, first that the 2.22-MeV γ -ray confirms that the fusion process (2) is occurring, and second that a neutron production rate of the order of 4×10^4 neutrons s^{-1} is derivable from

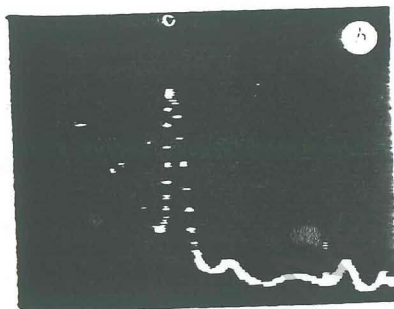
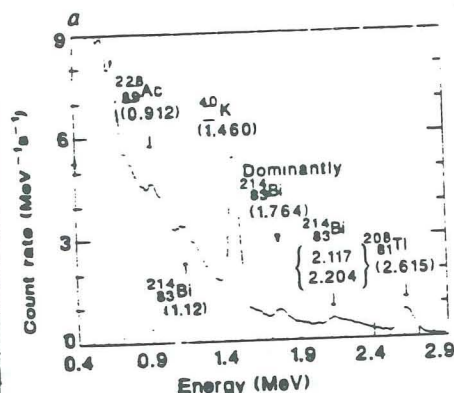


FIG. 1 *a*. The γ -ray background spectrum measured with a 3 in. \times 3 in. NaI(Tl) detector at MIT. Some important terrestrial γ -ray lines have been identified in this figure^{6,7,12}. (As explained in ref. 12, the immediate parent of the final decay product is identified. For example, ${}^{40}\text{K}$ β^+ decays into an excited nuclear state of ${}^{40}\text{Ar}$, which actually then emits the 1.460-MeV photon discussed in the text.) The spectrum is averaged over an 84-hour run. *b*. The γ -ray spectrum shown on television by Fleischmann *et al.* The main characteristics of the two spectra are similar; one can also tell that the two detectors have comparable spectral resolution. In *b*, note the curious structure at about 2.5 MeV and that beyond the ${}^{208}\text{Tl}$ peak (2.61 MeV), which appear to be artefacts. (The spectrum can also be obtained from KSL-TV in Utah (M. Hawkins, personal communication).)

their γ -ray signal rate. They further state that most of the heat generation occurs not through process (2), but through a hitherto unknown nuclear-fusion process.

Here we focus solely on the identity of the reported γ -ray line, which we shall henceforth call the signal line. We argue that the claim of Fleischmann *et al.* to have observed the 2.22-MeV line characteristic of reaction (1) is unfounded. We do so on the basis of three quantitative considerations: (1) that the linewidth is a factor of two smaller than their instrumental resolution would allow; (2) that a clearly defined Compton edge⁴, which should be evident in their published data at 1.99 MeV, is not in fact present; and (3) that their estimated neutron production rate is too large by a factor of 50. In addition, from a consideration of the terrestrial γ -ray background, we argue that their purported γ -ray line actually resides at 2.5 MeV rather than 2.22 MeV. These conclusions are, in part, based on our studies of neutron capture by hydrogen, using a neutron source submerged in water. These measurements allow us to compare the results of Fleischmann *et al.* directly with a controlled experiment.

We measured terrestrial γ -ray background spectra in order to compare our detector characteristics with those of Fleischmann *et al.* Figure 1*a* shows a typical terrestrial γ -ray background spectrum obtained with a 3 in. \times 3 in. NaI(Tl) crystal spectrometer system (see ref. 5 for details). The main features of the background spectrum are quite similar throughout the

terrestrial environment^{6,7}. Fleischmann *et al.* showed a similar γ -ray spectrum on television (Fig. 1*b*). (We believe that we have viewed all the cold-fusion γ -ray spectra that have been shown on KSL-TV (Utah) up to 19 April. This information was obtained from Utah News Clips, Inc., Utah. As far as we can tell, all spectra are identical to that of Fig. 1*b*.) This spectrum was obtained in the course of the Fleischmann *et al.* experiments (M. Hawkins, personal communication). Their spectrometer system consisted of a Nuclear Data ND-6 portable analyser with a 3 in. \times 3 in. NaI(Tl) crystal (ref. 1 and M. Hawkins and R. Hoffmann, personal communications). A $\frac{3}{8}$ -in.-thick Pb annulus encompassed the scintillator. It is clear from Fig. 1*a* and *b*, and particularly from the ${}^{40}\text{K}$ (1.46 MeV) and ${}^{208}\text{Tl}$ (2.61 MeV) lines, that our resolution is comparable to or better than that of the spectrometer used by Fleischmann *et al.*, a point to which we return later.

In the interval 1.46–2.61 MeV, the energy resolution of a NaI(Tl) spectrometer, which determines the γ -ray linewidth, can be well described by the formula^{8,9}

$$R(E) = \frac{\Delta E}{E} \approx R(E_n) \sqrt{E/E_n} \quad (3)$$

Here ΔE is the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the line, E is the energy of the photon and $R(E_n)$ is the measured 'reference' resolution at energy E_n . $R(E_n)$ can be accurately determined using a ${}^{60}\text{Co}$ source (that is, the ${}^{60}\text{Co}$ line at 1.33 MeV), or it can be fairly well approximated by the ${}^{40}\text{K}$ decay line at 1.46 MeV. (From Fig. 1*b*, the ${}^{40}\text{K}$ decay line allows one to estimate Fleischmann *et al.*'s resolution as $\sim 8\%$.)

TABLE 1 Comparison of energy resolutions of the γ -ray spectrometers

(a) Resolution of MIT spectrometers					
Energy (MeV)	1.17 ${}^{60}\text{Co}$	1.33 ${}^{60}\text{Co}$	1.46 ${}^{40}\text{K}$	2.22 $n(p,\gamma)d$	2.61 ${}^{208}\text{Tl}$
Origin					
Natural background			0.055		0.043 (0.041)
${}^{60}\text{Co}$	0.056	0.051			
Pu/Be neutron source				0.05 (0.045)	
(b) Resolution of the Fleischmann <i>et al.</i> spectrometer ¹					
Energy (MeV)	1.33 ${}^{60}\text{Co}$	1.46 ${}^{40}\text{K}$	2.22 $n(p,\gamma)d$	2.61 ${}^{208}\text{Tl}$	
Reference					
Hoffman ⁸	0.056	0.065			
TV newst ⁷		~ 0.08			~ 0.05 (0.049)
Ref. 1 (errata)			0.025 (0.053)		

The resolution is defined as the full width at half maximum (FWHM) divided by the peak energy. Numbers in parentheses are predicted values based on the detector resolution at 1.46 MeV (see text). In *b*, the prediction is based on the resolution value (0.065 at 1.46 MeV) provided by R. Hoffman (personal communication).

⁸R. Hoffman (personal communication).

[†]Derived from images of the televised news broadcasts.

Table 1 lists the resolution data for our detectors and for that of Fleischmann *et al.*

We now compare the signal line of Fleischmann *et al.* (Fig. 1a of ref. 1 (errata), shown as Fig. 2 here) with our measured spectrum obtained from the experiments on neutron capture by hydrogen (Fig. 3 here, and Fig. 4 of ref. 5). In these experiments, a Pu/Be neutron source was placed in a water tank. ^{239}Pu emits energetic α -particles, which produce neutrons through (α , n) reactions with Be (refs 4,9). The neutrons are thermalized in water, and we observe the emitted neutron-capture γ -rays with our spectrometers. The measured resolution at 2.22 MeV is $\sim 5\%$ (Table 1a), and is reasonably well predicted by equation (3). As a consequence, this calls into immediate question the identity of Fleischmann *et al.*'s signal line as a γ -ray line. Specific-

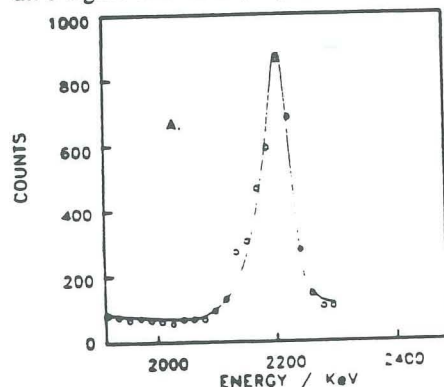


FIG. 2 A reproduction of the purported 2.22-MeV γ -ray signal line of Fleischmann *et al.* (Fig. 1a of errata to ref. 1). The resolution, based on the linewidth, is about 2.5%. With such resolution, one would expect to see a clearly defined Compton edge at 1.99 MeV. No edge is evident. Also, a resolution of 2.5% is inconsistent with their spectral resolution. Furthermore, we argue that the signal line may reside at 2.5 MeV, not at 2.22 MeV as is claimed by Fleischmann *et al.* and depicted here.

ally, Fig. 2 shows the signal line to have a resolution of 2.5%. This is about a factor of two smaller than that predicted by equation (3) on the basis of the known resolution (Table 1b) from either the ^{40}K decay line (1.46 MeV) or from the ^{60}Co source (1.33 MeV) (R. Hoffman, personal communication). But we know from Table 1 that the spectrometer used by Fleischmann *et al.* has a resolution that is at best comparable to our own for the entire region from 1.46 to 2.61 MeV (see also Fig. 1), so it is inconsistent that their linewidth at 2.22 MeV is a factor of two below the predicted value.

There is a second crucial inconsistency with the published signal line (Fig. 2). If we assume a resolution of 2.5% at 2.22 MeV, then there should be a clearly defined Compton edge at 1.99 MeV. For example, in Fig. 3 the Compton edge is evident even for our measured resolution

of only 5%. For a resolution of 2.5%, the definition of the Compton edge would be distinctly sharper. The lack of a Compton edge at 1.99 MeV for the signal line therefore negates the conclusion of Fleischmann *et al.* that they have observed the 2.22-MeV γ -rays from neutron capture by hydrogen.

We also point out that in our (Pu/Be) neutron-capture experiments, a conspicuous e^+e^- annihilation single-escape peak exists at 1.71 MeV (Fig. 3), as well as a double-escape peak at 1.20 MeV. (The full spectrum from the Pu/Be experiment, as well as the background spectrum, can be found in ref. 5.) Such features unambiguously identify the primary γ -rays as having an energy of 2.22 MeV, and are a necessary consequence of the physical processes of detection of γ -rays in a finite-sized NaI scintillator.

Based independently on both their γ -ray and neutron measurements, Fleischmann *et al.* claim to have observed a neutron production rate of $\sim 4 \times 10^4$ neutrons s^{-1} (ref. 1). This claim is clearly inconsistent with their γ -ray signal line, for the following quantitative reasons. The Pu/Be neutron source used in our experiment is absolutely calibrated to within 10% of 1.5×10^4 neutrons s^{-1} (ref. 10 and MIT Reactor Radiation Protection Office). In obtaining the data in Fig. 3, we used an experimental setup similar to that of Fleischmann *et al.* (ref. 1; televised broadcasts; and M. Hawkins and R. Hoffman, personal communications). Our Pu/Be source was submerged 6 in. into a large water tank. The rate at the 2.22-MeV peak, after subtracting the background continuum, is about 1.4×10^3 $\text{MeV}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ (see Fig. 3). Scaling this rate to a neutron source of 4×10^4 neutrons s^{-1} (the level given by Fleischmann *et al.*), and integrating over the linewidth, gives a total 2.22-MeV γ -ray rate of about 4.5 counts per second. This value is a factor of 50 times higher than the rate that would be calculated on the basis of the results in Fig. 2 (that is, 0.081 counts per second). (Fleischmann *et al.* state that their neutron count rate is measured with a BF₃ neutron counter over a $0.4 \text{ dm}^2 \times 10 \text{ cm}$ Pd cell, and that the γ -ray measurement is over a $0.8 \text{ dm}^2 \times 10 \text{ cm}$ Pd cell. If the total reaction rate is proportional to the volume of Pd rod, as they state, the inconsistency in the reported neutron rate is by a factor of 200 rather than 50.) While differences in rates of a factor of two might possibly be explained by geometrical considerations, a factor of 50 is inexplicable.

A further point concerning the identification of the signal line is the precise value of the energy at which the peak occurred. From Fig. 2, the background in the neighbourhood of the peak is seen to be ~ 80 counts per channel, a level that corresponds to ~ 400 counts per channel for a 48-hour accumulation time (the data in

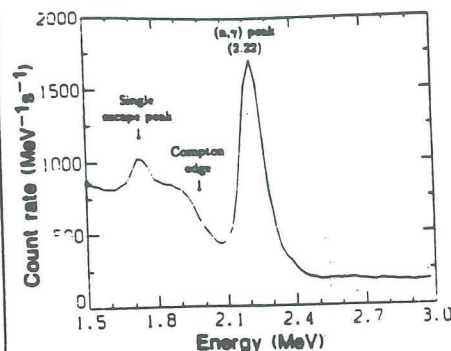


FIG. 3 The γ -ray spectrum measured by a 3 in. \times 3 in. NaI(Tl) spectrometer during a neutron-capture-by-hydrogen experiment using a (Pu/Be) neutron source submerged in water. Because of the finite size of the crystal (which is identical to that of Fleischmann *et al.*), we also see an escape peak²⁻⁴ and, of particular importance here, the Compton edge⁴. In this figure, the digitization energy width is 0.024 MeV per channel. The full Pu/Be and background spectra are shown in Fig. 4 of ref. 5.

Fig. 2 were accumulated for a period of 10 hours). On the other hand, in the Utah measurements of terrestrial γ -ray background, the level in the vicinity of the 2.22-MeV feature was found to be $\sim 4,000$ counts per channel (R. Hoffman, personal communication). The only relevant part of the entire γ -ray spectrum (between 1.46 and 2.61 MeV) in which the background was as low as 400 counts was at an energy in the vicinity of 2.5 MeV (R. Hoffman, personal communication). Thus, we argue that the peak in the spectrum shown in Fig. 2 may be at 2.5 MeV, not at 2.22 MeV.

The importance of properly identifying the energy of the feature claimed by Fleischmann *et al.* can hardly be over-emphasized. Thus, it is extremely unfortunate that they chose to display only the energy range 1.9–2.3 MeV in their pub-

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lished Fig. 1a, thereby not providing the supporting evidence of the ^{40}K (1.46-MeV) and ^{205}Tl (2.61-MeV) features which must be present in their spectra in order for their identification to be correct.

Therefore, although Fleischmann *et al.* may have observed a change in their γ -ray spectra that bears some relation to detector location, we conclude that it is unrelated to the 2.22-MeV neutron-capture γ -rays, and that it is also unrelated to the background ^{214}Bi line (2.20 MeV; Fig. 1a), as has been suggested elsewhere¹¹. We can offer no plausible explanation for

the feature other than it is possibly an instrumental artefact, with no relation to a γ -ray interaction.

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deuteride grains decorating the grain boundaries of electrochemically overwrought palladium negative electrodes. The explosion of such precipitated grains will, above a critical radius, generate cracks in the adjacent metal. It has been postulated (G. Chapline, personal communication) that the surfaces of such cracks, as they open, could host a field gradient or a propagating array of plasmons down whose wake field a deuteron could accelerate. This presumes that the bulk Pd-D system has reached 1:1 stoichiometry and thus been restored to long-range order; this condition is very far from the disorderly and anharmonic state of Pd-D during the early stages of electrolytic D-loading. In this model some thousands of unit cells of travel would suffice to yield keV deuterons. So the propitiated shade of Rutherford may yet countenance not-so-cold fusion.

It has been noted in a News and Views article in the 27 April issue¹ that neutrons have been observed when cracks are generated in crystals of lithium deuteride².

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Fusion In from the Cold?

SIR—Recent experiments involving the loading of deuterium (D) into palladium¹ via a 0.1 M LiOD/D₂O electrolyte may have created something not encountered in the absence of current flow. The voluminous body of older work on electrolytic D-Pd loading is based on thin wires or foils of high aspect ratio which allow only small voltage differentials. But the reported chemical potential across a thick deuterated palladium negative electrode could give rise to metastable solid phases alien to the existing equilibrium Pd-D phase diagram. The theoretical existence of palladium analogues to hydrogen-rich compounds like Li₂ReH₉ is as tantalizing as the limit of solid solubility of D in Pd is finite. And beyond PdD₃ (by analogy to the known compound Li₂Pd) the thermodynamic distinction between the higher palladium deuterides and metallic deuterium grows dim. The mechanism of their formation might involve the intersection of high deuteron mobility grain boundaries with the Cottrell clouds of H and D that decorate dislocations in many transition metals.

A small mass of (mostly) deuterons transforming into molecular deuterium as they recapture electrons previously delocalized into the S- and D-bands of palladium could release roughly 1 MJ mol⁻¹. Apart from explaining the electrode meltdown and vaporization reports¹ (although this could be due to lithium's remarkable ability to lower the melting point of palladium), this could raise local temperatures to very high values.

Could the so-called 'cold fusion' environment in fact involve local temperatures of greater than 10⁵ K generated by the detonation of deuteron clusters (R. G. Gordon, personal communication) or of a metallurgical precipitate, coarse or fine-grained, of a high D/Pd ratio intermetallic compound inside a deuterated palladium electrode? The energy of reassociation of electrons and deuterons is roughly 1 Rydberg (13.6 eV) minus the work-function of Pd (4.9 eV); to this must be added the roughly 4.7 eV liberated when two deuterium atoms pair. Obviously, these energies must be scaled down to compen-

sate for the difference between reactions in free space and the solid state. Nevertheless, the 20 eV energy of formation of D₂ from deuterons could thus produce hot and highly compressed deuterium plasma bubbles of small (>0.01 μm –<100 μm) size. As to the objection that the surrounding cool metal will quench these bits of pale fire in a nanosecond or so, I believe it answers a serious question: how come the Fleischmann and Pons¹ claimed neutron yield is 9–14 orders of magnitude short of their claimed heat flux? At present, one can only speculate as to by how many orders of magnitude a reflected spherical shock front might raise the temperature and pressure of the D-plasma.

There is another ramification to the notion of nano-novas flashing out of per-

Mössbauer cancer therapy doubts

SIR—Mills *et al.*¹ present data to support the view that a dose of 10⁻³ Gy of 14.4-keV X-rays can ablate a population of malignant cells containing ⁵⁵Fe(III)·bleomycin. They suggest that such a regime may have the potential for the low-dose sterilization of superficial human tumours.

This is unlikely on simple physical grounds, basically because only a small fraction of the exposed cells will have received any energy deposition at all. The proportion of cells that would receive one or more energy depositions, assuming the statistical independence of such events, is obtained from the Poisson distribution and is $(1 - e^{-n})$; here n , the average number of energy depositions occurring in the sensitive site, is given by D/z_{F} , where D is the absorbed dose and z_{F} is the so-called 'frequency-averaged specific energy per event'—or simply, the mean energy per unit mass deposited by single energy deposition events in the sensitive site in the cell². This mean specific energy will be similar, irrespective of whether the photon is ultimately absorbed in a photoelectric event or in a Mössbauer absorption (it would be slightly larger in the latter case); it has been measured for 12-keV photons in a tissue-equivalent material in spherical sites of various volumes³.

Appropriate volumes for consideration are those of typical human cell nuclei (100–1,000 μm^3)⁴ or, perhaps more relevantly, the volume of nucleotides in the mammalian nucleus (~3 μm^3). For volumes of 250 and 3.5 μm^3 , for which measurements have been made⁵, the corresponding values of z_{F} are 4×10^{-2} Gy and 0.14 Gy. These numbers yield a probability of about 2.5×10^{-3} that a 250 μm^3 volume of cell nuclei will be subject to at least one energy deposition, and a corresponding probability of 7×10^{-3} for a 3.5 μm^3 volume of nucleotides. Thus, only about 1 in 400 cells (250 μm^3 volume) or 1 in 14,000 cells (3.5 μm^3 volume) would receive any energy deposition at all if exposed to a dose of 10⁻³ Gy.

To sterilize even a small tumour containing about 10⁶ cells requires an appropriately small probability (less than 10⁻⁶) that any cell will receive no energy-deposition events. Thus, an average number of energy depositions per cell of

1. Mills, R.L. *et al. Nature* **336**, 787-789 (1988).
2. *Microdosimetry ICRU Rep. 36* (ICRU, Bethesda, 1983).
3. Kiauka, P.J. & Dvorak, R. *Radiat. Res.* **73**, 1-20 (1978).
4. Altman, P.L. & Katz, D.D. (eds) *Cell Biology* (FASEB, Bethesda, 1976).
5. Brenner, D.J. *Radiat. Environ. Biophys.* **27**, 189 (1988).
6. Goodhead, D.T., Thacker, J. & Cox, R. *Phys. med. Biol.* **30**, 1115-1127 (1981).

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7 August 1989

Professor John R. Huizenga,
Department of Chemistry,
University of Rochester,
Rochester, New York 14627

Dear John,

I enclose a copy of a letter (paper mail plus FAX) that I am sending to Reed Jensen, coordinator of the Los Alamos cold fusion effort. I have discussed the content of this letter with Jensen and he has agreed to furnish the information. I am following this up for the following specific reasons. We need to get a statement from Los Alamos about the conditions under which they may have observed electrochemically produced tritium. Reed Jensen told me that they observed tritium at the level of 10^{11} T atoms/cc D_2O (10^4 dpm/ml. D_2O) in 2 cells out of 50. (Maurice Goldhaber, with his characteristic one liners, remarked at a recent picnic that this places an upper limit of 4% that cold fusion is correct.

The request for information about the analysis of the Texas A&M sample is aimed at getting a handle at the Texas A&M moving target. Bockris now claims that the T is formed as DT in solution and then comes out into the gas phase. After I suggested that he look for T in the gas phase, they claim to find it. Since DT exchanges very, very slowly with $D_2O(l)$ in the absence of a catalyst (the only one known to date is the Chalk River catalyst), there should be no T in the D_2O after the liquid is no longer in contact with the D_2 gas.

Could you authorize Bill Woodard to send a follow up questionnaire requesting information on items 1 - 5 and also the paragraph immediately following item 8 in my letter to Reed Jensen. The questionnaire should go to all the places he has sent the previous request for information and in addition, the other places where Bockris claims that tritium has been observed, Florida and Case Western. At Texas A&M separate questionnaires should go to Appleby, Bockris, Martin and Wolf.

I will be leaving for Japan on 22 September and will return during the week of 13 October. Therefore, I would like to get responses on or before 1 September.

Cordially,

Jake
Jacob Bigeleisen

cc: W. Woodard

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7 August 1989

Dr. Reed Jensen,
Deputy Associate Director for Research,
Los Alamos National Laboratory,
P.O. Box 1663 MS-A114
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545

Dear Reed,

The ERAB Panel on Cold Fusion is preparing its final report. There have been word of mouth reports that tritium has been found at Los Alamos in electrolytic cells in which solutions of LiOD in D_2O are electrolyzed with Pd cathodes. I am writing as a panel member, specifically assigned to look into claims of tritium production, to get definitive information on the Los Alamos experiments. Whatever information you can supply will be appreciated. I would like you to address the following points, inter alia:

1. source and specific activity of D_2O used in the electrolytic cells.
2. description of the electrolytic cell, including volume of D_2O .
3. cell operating conditions.
4. schedule of additions of D_2O during operation of the cell.
5. Tritium analyses:
 - a. method of purification of samples for analysis
 - b. analytical method
 - c. schedule of cells examined for possible tritium production
 - d. specific activity of D_2O , $D_2(g)$ and PdD_n as a function of time for each cell
6. Neutron production rate in each cell or in comparable cells.
7. Heat balance measurements in each cell in which tritium is found or in comparable cells.
8. What tritium sources are located in the buildings where the electrolytic cells are operated and/or in the analysis stages.

Any additional pertinent information relative to possible tritium production will be appreciated.

Professor John O'M. Bockris of Texas A&M has reported that the electrolyte from one of his cells has been analyzed for tritium at LANL amongst a total of six laboratories. I do not have a report on the Los Alamos results. Could I get a report on the Los Alamos result, a summary of the history of the sample as it arrived at Los Alamos, a description of the procedure used at Los Alamos to purify the sample prior to analysis, and the method of analysis.

I appreciate the fact that you will be making an official report to ERAB on or before 15 September. My task will be greatly simplified if I could get a report from you on the tritium on or before 1 September. I thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Cordially,



Jacob Bigeleisen

Distinguished Professor Emeritus

xc: J.R. Huizenga
W. Woodward
FAX 505-665-3858

Date: Fri, 4 Aug 89 14:41 EDT
From: <JBIGELEI@SBCCMAIL>
Subject: Menlove's Neutron Bursts
To: rlg2@yktvmv
X-Original-To: rlg2@yktvmv.bitnet

State University of New York at Stony Brook
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Jacob Bigeleisen
Professor
Chemistry
516-632-7905
04-Aug-1989 02:33pm EDT

FROM: JBIGELEISEN
TO: Remote Addressee (_RLG2@YKTVMV.BITNET)

SUBJECT: Menlove's Neutron Bursts

Dear Dick,

I have read your recent exchange with Howard Menlove of Los Alamos. You will be interested in a recent conversation I had with Maurice Goldhaber. Maurice, who is skeptical of Menlove's bursts, suggested to Menlove that he replace the gas in half of his counters with ^4He . What do you think Menlove answered. The counters are commercial counters and are sealed. Apparently he doesn't know how to build a counter or is reluctant to order a set filled with ^4He . Menlove's results have more significance than what confusion they add to the cold fusion story. What is his primary mission and what confidence can we have in his results?

JAKE